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Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

Culture of peace

Bethlehem 2000

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the special session of the General Assembly in this regard

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Assistance in mine action

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

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Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

Question of Cyprus

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

General and complete disarmament

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Questions relating to information

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Globalization and interdependence

High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

International drug control

Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development, and peace for the twenty-first century"

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Right of peoples to self-determination

Human rights questions

Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 21 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency herewith the following documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held at Doha, State of Qatar, from 12 to 14 November 2000:*

- Text of the address of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, at the opening of the session (annex I);
- Text of the address of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, at the close of the session (annex II);
- Text of the Final Communiqué (annex III);
- Declaration of the Summit on the Al-Aqsa Intifada-Palestinian independence Intifada (annex IV);
- Doha Declaration (annex V);
- Resolutions (annexes VI-X).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 20, 24, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 154, 155 and 164, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* The annexes are being circulated in the languages of submission only (Arabic, English and French).

Annex I

[Original: Arabic]

Address of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, at the opening of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (The Peace and Development Session)

**Doha, 16 Sha'ban 1421 Higri, corresponding to
12 November 2000 A.D.**

In the name of God, The Most Compassionate, The Most Merciful

In the name of Allah and with His blessing, I declare the opening of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference. I would like, at the outset, to greet and welcome you in your country and amidst your people and brothers. I would also like to thank my brother His Excellency President Sayed Mohammad Khatami, President of the sisterly Islamic Republic of Iran, for his good efforts during his Chairmanship of the previous session of our Organization in the last three years.

Our conference is held under exceptional circumstances that are clear to us all, and amidst grave events through which our Islamic nation is passing. The size of dangers and challenges facing this nation and threatening its interests and future is great.

I do not mean here the political aspect of these challenges only, but also all the other basic aspects of our life. We as Muslims are faced at present with drastic challenges at all spheres, in our identity, heritage, creed and values as well as civilizationally, scientifically, technologically and economically. We have no alternative but to face these challenges and overcome them.

Frankly speaking, this task will not be easy at all. It is no longer admissible to speak only about glories of the past and weep over its relics, because time does not stop. The wheel of history turns on in a world of a fast tempo and changes, that does not bear rigidity and does not have mercy on those who accept it. Therefore we have no other choice but to work to accomplish a comprehensive renaissance that secures for our peoples and societies opportunities of progress and development, and opens for our Muslim nation as a whole horizons of contribution in building our contemporary world so that we become an active party and effective partner in this world.

This, undoubtedly, requires from us a lot of self criticism and rethinking, and calls for further consistent hard work.

You undoubtedly share with me the view that the circumstances under which this summit meeting is held are almost similar to those that were the reason for creating the Organization of Islamic Conference more than thirty years ago.

The sanctity of the Islamic and Christian sacred places in Palestine is being defiled; hundreds of Palestinians are being killed, in addition to thousands who are being injured and wounded in the blessed Aqsa Intifada for no reason other than demanding their right to life, existence and national sovereignty, all of which have been established by heavenly laws and international conventions. Is it not strange that at a time when various international organizations and active forces in the world are raising the slogans of human rights, freedom, security and stability, the Palestinian people alone are denied these rights that are enjoyed by most peoples of the world?

That is why I say unequivocally that we all have a great responsibility towards these proud people who have shown their steadfastness, adamant determination and strong mettle in facing up to the hard daily pressures to which they are exposed.

The least we can do is to come up from this meeting with a practical strategy that contributes effectively to restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This way and only this way can we be true to the Almighty God and to the expectations of our peoples who consider the question of Al-Quds Ash-Sharif on top of their sacred issues.

We have also to reaffirm to the entire world our unwaving position that there can be no settlement to the Middle East conflict except through the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories in Palestine, the Golan Heights and Lebanon, as well as its implementation of all U.N. resolutions and its abiding by the principles of international legality. Israel can neither remain outside the framework of this legality, nor continue to fail to implement its binding resolutions and conventions.

Peace cannot be realized under continued occupation. It will certainly not be achieved under the continued judaization attempts, provocative acts, threats and desecration of our sacred places. Israel has to choose between the prospect of living in peace and security in this region or the dragging on of this conflict for decades and generations, with all the resulting catastrophes and tragedies for all countries of the region and their peoples.

This firm and unwavering position on the Palestinian issue and Holy Al-Quds is required of us now more than ever before. We have confirmed it at the emergency Arab Summit that was lately held in Cairo. We are also looking forward to arrive at firm, clear practicable resolutions in which we also stress on the firmness and unity of our position as Arabs and Muslims.

In this respect, too, we feel it is necessary to put an end to the harsh suffering that has afflicted the brotherly people of Iraq as a result of the sanctions imposed upon them since the invasion of Kuwait a decade ago. Dear Kuwait has been liberated; it regained its sovereignty, its legality and well-being. But the crisis is still looming before us, and is continuing to cast its heavy shadows on the security and stability of this region, and the Arab and Muslim unity of position and solidarity. We have therefore to do our best to put an end to this crisis through a *political settlement for it in accordance with the relevant international resolutions and respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the parties concerned.*

What applies to this crisis should also apply to other crises and calamities faced by our Muslim peoples in several regions of the world, whether here in our region or in the Horn of Africa, West Africa and Central Africa. The same situation is there now in the Caucasians, Central Asia and the Far East, and even in some parts of Europe. In all these parts, we saw how these strifes managed to increase the sufferings of Muslims, dissipate their resources and energies and prevent them from realizing their hopes.

In this respect, I am happy to welcome my brother His Excellency the President of the brotherly Republic of Somalia, President Abdi Gassem Slad Hassan, after a long absence of his dear country. We look forward to the day when we also see sisterly Afghanistan regaining its well-being and its natural place among us.

Before this situation that reflects some aspects of the reality of our Islamic world, there arises the significance of choosing the subject matter of this summit. Peace and development are two objective conditions for the formulation, within our Islamic world, of positive relations that turn it into an active community which competently contributes to the building of contemporary human civilization and influences it. For that to be realized, it is helpful to say that there are still many obstacles which hinder the fulfillment of our hopes in peace and aspirations to development.

We are among those who believe that there can be no real development without peace and no real peace can be established unless it is based on justice, equity, mutual respect and common interests. Of course, such desired peace means settlement of conflicts, elimination of their causes, dealing with their roots and eradication of their impacts and repercussions.

Before we speak about the necessity of achieving that at the international level, we have first to work for establishing the grounds of peace in dealings amongst ourselves. It is no longer permissible for us as

Muslims to go on wasting our energies and disrupting our ranks in civil, racial or ideological conflicts amongst ourselves, and regional crises, as we are enjoined by the Almighty in the Holy Verse: "Obey God and His Messenger; and do not dispute, then you fail and your might is lost. Be patient, then God is on the side of those who are patient." And as in the Holy words of the Koran "Help one another to piety and God-fearing; do not help each other to sin and enmity."

As theology has basics and branches, politics, too, has the same requirements. Let us unite on the basics, and excuse one another for that on which we disagree in the branches as long as we are guided by sincerity and dedication to the basics and fundamental principles.

On this basis, we all have to accept the principle of settling any dispute or conflict between Islamic states through dialogue, negotiations, mediation or international arbitration, away from the use, or threat of use, of force.

As you are aware, brothers, the 5th Islamic Summit held in Kuwait in January 1987 endorsed the proposal to establish the International Islamic Court of Justice to settle disputes that may arise between members of the Organization of Islamic Conference. Though this Court will be the judicial organ of the OIC, and its jurisdiction in hearing the disputes is based on the principle of non-binding power, i.e. it is necessary to have the consent of the countries concerned to refer the dispute to it, the number of countries that have ratified the statute of the Court has not exceeded nine countries till now, which is by far less than the number required for the Court to be established and carry out its authorities. I think it is time to activate the procedures of creating this court by ratifying its statute, and amending the Third Article of the Charter, which makes the Court the fourth principal organ of the Organization, and thus provide the Islamic countries with the proper legal mechanism for the settlement of their disputes in such manner as to prevent their escalation and help achieve peace and stability in the relations of the OIC member states.

There is no doubt that the realization of security, the establishing of peace and consolidation of stability in relations between countries of the Islamic nation are the basic pillars that will open for us vistas of cooperation and solidarity and contribute to boosting the potentials of progress and fields of economic, social, cultural and other aspects of development for which we are in dire need.

Before dealing with the question of development, which is the second element in the motto of "Peace and Development" under which this conference is held, I would like to deal with an issue I deem basic not only in the field of national action in each country but also in the sphere of our collective action under the shelter of this Organization of which we are proud, that is the promotion of popular participation and widening its scope.

Undoubtedly, you agree with me that the principle of "Shura" and the practice by the people of their political rights should strengthen the role and effectiveness of regional and international organizations and blocs. The European Parliament and the big role it plays in the European Union is perhaps the best example for this. Such bodies that represent the popular will in the member states and conduct the aspirations and hopes of the citizens as they are the most concerned with the resolutions issued by those organizations, and the prime beneficiary of their activities, are indispensable for pushing forward and boosting the march of joint action in those organizations and bodies, and making it part of the daily life.

Development, which is the objective of all of us, must be accomplished through boosting all means of growth and modernization in the structure of our economies and the adoption of the principle of competition. This requires all our countries to reach a high degree of performance, increase of productivity, assimilation of technology, training of manpower, reduction of public expenditure and the consideration of economic return an important factor in production. We have no choice but to endeavour to increase our share in international *economy and world trade, and raise the per capita income of our citizens. Hence, it is inevitable for us to coordinate our joint capabilities by proceeding to establish the Islamic common market.*

The creation of the Islamic common market is an important step on which a resolution was passed in the 8th Islamic Summit in Tehran in 1997, in which the member states, institutions and experts were entrusted with the study of the issue. We have enough natural resources and wealth that make us capable of establishing an integrated economic system through which to arrive at the realization of a comprehensive economic cycle among the Islamic countries which, in turn, achieves the required integration and becomes a vital, major part and an effective and active partner in the international economic and financial system as a whole.

We have begun by concluding agreements of preferential trade among our countries. The existing organs within our organization, such as COMCEC, the Islamic Centre for the Promotion of Trade, The Islamic Development Bank, The Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other joint institutions, have to work for establishing the required effective mechanism that has the necessary powers for a gradual and planned foundation of this common market. The first step in this direction could be the creation of a free zone. Such a step would activate the signed accords, reduce the bureaucratic red tape and create a framework for the desired cooperation.

We meet here representing more than 55 countries, with more than a billion inhabitants, and areas extending to comprise about half the lands of the earth and have a great cultural heritage. Can we say that the influence and effectiveness of this nation and its position in the map of the contemporary world is proportionate to the size, weight and importance assumed for it? I do not think that anyone of us will reply in the affirmative.

This is what, in my belief, requires that we work in the first place for restoring the unity of our purpose and arrive, as already mentioned, at drawing joint strategies in the political, economic, social, *cultural and scientific fields. It also requires the readiness to embark on reforming and modernizing our societies to ensure for our peoples the necessary ability and competence to face the challenges and requirements of the age.*

We should not fear globalization. We should rather prepare ourselves to face it and deal with it so as to become partners in it, contributing to its formulation, benefiting from its positive outcome and be able at the same time to avert its negative sides.

Our success in achieving this will change the balance of power in the world and bring to light the bright civilizational countenance of Islam, which has been falsely associated with backwardness, rigidity and fanaticism. It is the duty of our scholars, writers and media to counter these biased allegations, and rectify the wrong image resulting from them. I think that the media organs of the Organization, on top of which is the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs and the Islamic Conference for Ministers of Information, have basic tasks which they have to execute in this respect.

After all, we have to be frank, my brothers, so as to face our problems and handle their causes and roots, and thus be able to overcome them. We also have to be united in solidarity, and help and stand by each other in justice and truth, because it is our duty before God and history.

We pray to the Almighty God to bestow success on us and guide us along the path of virtue and make of our meeting here a union of bliss and blessing for our countries and the peoples of our nation.

"Our Lord, give us mercy from Thee, and furnish us with rectitude in our affairs."

May the peace and blessing of God be upon you.

Annex II

[Original: Arabic]

Address of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, at the close of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (The Peace and Development Session)

**Doha, 18 Sha'ban 1421 Higri, corresponding to
14 November 2000 A.D.**

In the name of God, The Most Compassionate, The Most Merciful

Praising God and guided by Him, we come to the conclusion of our 9th Islamic Summit. And after thanking God, I cannot but express my genuine thanks and gratitude to every one of you, for joining us and participating in this meeting. Our discussions reflected a brotherly spirit of understanding, and our deliberations were characterized by a high degree of seriousness and responsibility, which contributed greatly to our success in reaching positive resolutions that we hope will fulfill many of our peoples' ambitions and aspirations.

Our Summit was dedicated to the theme of "Peace and Development", but the blessed Intifada of Al-Aqsa forced itself on the Summit. It was not conceivable for our deliberations to focus on issues of Peace and Development, without being influenced by the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the bloody events happening in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The resolutions adopted by our Summit in this regard emphasize the fact that the Palestinian Question is the Moslems' paramount question. It enjoys unanimity all over the Islamic nation, which will never accept any kind of concession or compromise.

On the other hand, our dear brothers, the resolutions adopted by the Summit in the economic field are serious steps towards our aim to achieve the highest possible level of cooperation and integration among our states and peoples, and to reach our ultimate objective of establishing the Islamic Common Market. While it is true that these resolutions may not be up to our ambitions in establishing that Market, yet we have to know that great goal can only be reached through studied and gradual steps that correspond to the levels of rapprochement and harmony we reach in economic, social and cultural fields. If these gradual steps are carried out in the most efficient and timely way, the time will come when they would lead us to achieving our goal of establishing the Market. We have to know that these great hopes could not be realized overnight, but through patience, perseverance and hard work in various fields. It is highly pertinent that we distinguish, in the framework of our Organization, between economic questions, which are essential in the issue of development, and the political differences that might arise between our states. Only through this our developmental march could continue in a regular pace, avoiding temporal obstacles that are destined to disappear.

The State of Qatar is honored by the responsibility of chairing the current session of the Organization of Islamic Conference through the coming three years, and our success will depend greatly on your support and cooperation as well as the sound opinions we are sure you would not hesitate to provide us. On our part, we will follow up the strict implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Summit and fulfill our responsibilities in the best way.

Before concluding my address, I would like, on behalf of all of you, to express our deep appreciation to His Excellency, our brother, Dr. Izzeddin Al-Iraqi, Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference, and to all the staff of the Secretariat. for the dedicated efforts and the manner they performed the work mandated to them. I would also like to welcome our brother, Dr. Abdel Wahid Belqaziz, the next Secretary General of our Organization, wishing him all success.

We pray to the Almighty God to protect us, and to help us all; it is He Who hears all thing and responds; and we conclude by praising Allah the Cherisher and Sustainer of the world.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

Annex III

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Bismillahi Arrahmani Arrahim

Final Communiqué of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al Aqsa Intifada"

Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

1. In response to the kind invitation by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", was convened in Doha, capital of the State of Qatar, on 16-17 Sha'ban 1421H. (12-13 November 2000).

2. The session was preceded by the Senior Officials meeting held on 12 Sha'ban 1421 H. (8 November 2000), followed by the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting held on 13-15 Sha'ban 1421 H. (9-11 November 2000).

3. On its first day, the Summit Conference held a meeting devoted to the examination of the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory following the savage actions perpetrated by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian people. The meeting resulted in the issue of a declaration under the title of "The Aqsa Intifada, the Intifada for the independence of Palestine" (Annex 1). The Preparatory Ministerial Meeting also devoted its first session to the same issue. During the meeting, the Declaration was discussed and drafted.

4. a) ***The Conference was attended by the following Member States:***

- *Republic of Azerbaijan*
- *Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*
- *Republic of Albania*
- *State of United Arab Emirates*
- *Republic of Indonesia*
- *Republic of Uzbekistan*
- *Republic of Uganda*
- *Islamic Republic of Iran*
- *Islamic Republic of Pakistan*
- *State of Bahrain*
- *Brunei Darussalam*
- *People's Republic of Bangladesh*
- *Republic of Benin*
- *Burkina Faso*
- *Republic of Tajikistan*
- *Republic of Turkey*
- *Republic of Turkmenistan*
- *Republic of Chad*

- *Republic of Togo*
- *Republic of Tunisia*
- *People's Democratic Republic of Algeria*
- *Republic of Djibouti*
- *Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*
- *Republic of Senegal*
- *Republic of the Sudan*
- *Syrian Arab Republic*
- *Republic of Somalia*
- *Republic of Sierra Leone*
- *Republic of Iraq*
- *Sultanate of Oman*
- *Republic of Gabon*
- *Republic of the Gambia*
- *Republic of Guyana*
- *Republic of Guinea*
- *Republic of Guinea-Bissau*
- *State of Palestine*
- *Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros*
- *State of Qatar*
- *Republic of Kazakhstan*
- *Republic of Cameroon*
- *State of Kuwait*
- *Republic of Lebanon*
- *Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*
- *Republic of Maldives*
- *Republic of Mali*
- *Malaysia*
- *Arab Republic of Egypt*
- *Kingdom of Morocco*
- *Islamic Republic of Mauritania*
- *Republic of Mozambique*
- *Republic of Niger*
- *Federal Republic of Nigeria*
- *Republic of Yemen*

Also attended as observers :

States

- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Central African Republic
- Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
- Kingdom of Thailand

Muslim Communities

- Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus
- Moro National Liberation Front

International And Regional Organizations

- *United Nations*
- *Non-Aligned Movement*
- *League of Arab States*
- *Organization of African Unity*
- *Economic Co-operation Organization*
- *The Union of the OIC Member States Councils*

The following Subsidiary Organs also attended the Conference:

- *Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries.*
- *Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture.*
- *Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT)*
- *Islamic Centre for Development of Trade*
- *Islamic Fiqh Academy*
- *Islamic Solidarity Fund*
- *Islamic University of Niger*
- *Islamic University in Uganda*

(d) The following specialized institutions of the OIC also attended the Conference:

- *Islamic Development Bank (IDB)*
- *Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)*
- *International Islamic News Agency (IINA)*
- *Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO)*

The following affiliated institutions of the OIC also attended the Conference:

- *Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh*
- *Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah*
- *Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi*
- *Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah*
- *World Federation of Islamic International Schools, Riyadh*
- *Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi*

The following Islamic Foundations and Societies also attended the Conference:

- *The Muslim World League, Makkah Al-Mukarramah*
- *World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli*
- *World Muslim Congress, Karachi*
- *International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait*

- *Islamic Council of Europe, London*
- *Islamic Universities League, Riyadh*
- *The Bait Mal Al-Quds Al Sharif Agency, Rabat*

Guests :

- *Republic of Croatia*
- *Republic of Macedonia*
- *Republic of Slovenia*
- *Arab Maghreb Union*
- *U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)*
- *U.N. Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*
- *U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People*
- *Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)*
- *International Islamic University of Malaysia*
- *United Kingdom Action Committee for Islamic Affairs*
- *International Islamic Relief Organization*
- *International Committee of the Red Cross*
- *True Representatives of the Kashmiri People*
- *Hashemite Jordanian Charity Organization*
- *Women's Solidarity Association of the Islamic Republic of Iran*
- *Islamic Countries Women Sports Solidarity Council*
- *Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe*

5. His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference, opened the Conference. In his statement, he commended the sacrifices of the heroic Palestinian people in their fight against the occupation forces, calling on the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take a unified measure to support Palestine, which he considered as a historical, cultural, and social necessity. He also highly commended the victory of the Lebanese people over the occupation forces whom they dislodged and forced into humiliating withdrawal. He equally praised the constructive cooperation of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and all the Member States during the past three years of his Chairmanship of the Organization, hailing the outstanding position held by the Organization on the international scene. This will allow the Organization to follow up the important issues with determination and competence. He highlighted the capacity of the Islamic Ummah to respond to the requirements of modern social life provided they adopt a modern vision and succeed in assessing their rich civilizational past and their existing resources. The Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference commended the decision of the United Nations to endorse the dialogue among civilizations initiative as a new paradigm in international relations that brings out the effective role of the Organization. The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran ended his speech by expressing his hope that the current Chairmanship of the Organization will continue its efforts to reinforce the Organization's capabilities through a comprehensive and serious evaluation

of its Charter and its adaptation to the urgent requirements of joint Islamic action.

6. The Conference unanimously elected His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, as Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference. The other members of its bureau were unanimously elected as follows: The State of Palestine, the Republic of the Gambia and the Republic of Maldives as Vice-Chairmen, and the Islamic Republic of Iran as Rapporteur of the Conference.

7. His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, delivered a speech which he started by welcoming Their Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses, the Kings, Heads of State or Government, and thanking them for the trust they showed in His Highness by electing him Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. Then, His Highness went on to address the serious conditions in which the current session is being held, comparing them to those at the origin of the creation of the OIC more than thirty years ago. He explained that once again Islamic and Christian holy shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif were being violated and tens of innocent Palestinian victims were falling for daring to demand their right to life, existence, and national sovereignty. He affirmed that the trust placed by the Islamic Ummah requires the Conference to reach a practical strategy to help the Palestinian people gain its legitimate rights while holding fast to the immutable Islamic position insisting the foundations of the resolution of the Arab Israeli conflict. His Highness called for consideration to be given to developments and general orientations emanating from the study of the issues by the Conference in order to avoid the wasting or squandering of resources and also strive for the achievement of peace, which is at the basis of all forms of development sought by Islamic societies. In this regard, His Highness underscored the importance of the ratification by the remaining Member Sates of the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, so as to provide Member Sates with an adequate legal mechanism to resolve their disputes. His Highness also addressed the precept of Shura or consultation and the role of legislative assemblies in representing the will of the people in Member States. He also spoke at length of the issue of development in Islamic countries, pointing to the grounds and practical steps which all States need to make available whether individually or in their capacity as members of the OIC so as to achieve economic integration through the setting up of the free trade zone to steadily progress towards the Islamic Common Market. His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani concluded his address by calling for intensified efforts to give prominence to the radiant image of Islam and its civilization, and to rectify its distorted image in the minds of certain circles.

8. Addresses were then given by Their Excellencies Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, on behalf of the African Group, Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, President of the Sudan, on behalf of the Arab Group, Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, on behalf of the

Asian Group. They expressed their congratulations to His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, for his election as Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference. They conveyed their profound thanks to His Highness for hosting the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference and to the Government and people of Qatar for their warm welcome and generous hospitality, and they also commended the outstanding arrangements made by the Qatari authorities to ensure the success of the proceedings of the Conference. They also expressed appreciation to His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, for his effective and able leadership of the Organization in the past three years.

9. In his address, which took the form of a general report on the major activities of the Organizations, and the positive, unprecedented results reached at the levels of administrative reform and financial redress since he took office, His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary-General of the OIC, put forth his vision concerning the ways to achieve further Islamic solidarity in the political field and to reinforce economic, cultural and social cooperation among Member States. He also reviewed the major political developments in most of the items on the agenda, notably the acute crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory caused by the savage acts of the Israeli forces against the resisting Palestinian people. He also expressed his confidence that the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference will tackle the serious situation in all determination, composure and sagacity.

10. Their Excellencies Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Dr Ismet Abdelmagid, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Salem Ahmad Salem, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, gave addresses in which they commended the development of the relations of cooperation and coordination between their respective Organizations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, stressing the importance to further develop the mechanisms of joint action in the service of a number of issues relevant to the interests of these Organizations, within the framework of the endeavours of the international community to re-energize the role of the regional Organizations in the field of preventive diplomacy and the prevalence of international security and peace.

11. The Conference adopted the report of the Preparatory Ministerial Meeting held from 13 to 15 Sha'ban 1421H (9-11 November 2000), and the Summit adopted also its Agenda and Work Programme.

12. The Conference adopted the motto ***Peace and Development, "Al Aqsa Intifida"*** for its current session.

13. The Conference issued the Doha Declaration (Annex No. 2).

14. The Conference considered the opening statements of His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami and His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, as well as the address of Mr. Atallah Hannah, official spokesman of the Orthodox Church in Palestine, as documents of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

15. The Conference noted with appreciation the report of His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic of Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit on the activities performed during his Chairmanship of the OIC. It also took note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the Standing Committee Chairs, His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), His Excellency Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of Turkey and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), and His Excellency Mohammad Rafiq Tarar, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH). The reports reflected the efforts exerted by the Committees under the aegis of their Chairmen and the resources which were allocated to serve the activities they are in charge of within the framework of joint Islamic action.

16. The Conference took note with appreciation of the detailed reports submitted by the OIC Secretary-General covering all the measures he had taken in implementation of the Organization's resolutions as well as the latest developments in issues before the Conference.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

The Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab Israeli Conflict.

17. The Muslim leaders presented to the Palestinian people, leadership and institutions their condolences on the death of their righteous martyrs and wished the injured heroes speedy recovery. The Conference hailed the heroic Intifada of the Palestinian people "the blessed Aqsa Intifiada" in defence of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the sacred shrines and called for the end of Israeli occupation and the establishment of freedom, sovereignty and independence of the steadfast Palestinian people. The Conference urged all Member States to continue strengthening their solidarity with the Palestinian people, support its just and legitimate struggle and use all the resources of the Islamic Ummah to achieve all its national objectives.

18. The Conference reiterated the necessity to put an end to all Israeli settlement activities, measures and practices contrary to the resolutions of international legitimacy, and in violation of the agreements reached by the Palestinian and Israeli parties; and requested the UN Security Council to ban these measures and remove Israeli settlements, pursuant to resolution 465(1980), and revive

the Commission established by Security Council resolution 446(1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

19. The Conference requested the UN Security Council to set up an international commission of enquiry to investigate the massacres perpetrated by Israel which resulted in the death of over 200 martyrs and over ten thousand injured persons and to constitute an international criminal tribunal, in conformity with international law, to prosecute the Israeli war criminals who have perpetrated these savage massacres. The Conference urged the international community to shoulder its responsibility regarding ensuring the necessary international protection of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the Palestinian territory.

20. The Conference invited Member States which had established relations with Israel and those which had started taking measures towards the establishment of relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to severe those relations, including the closing down of missions, offices and economic relations, and put an end to all forms of normalization with Israel until it genuinely and accurately implements UN resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

21. The Conference underlined that Israel's violation of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, reneging on the commitments, pledges and agreements concluded within this process, procrastination and evasion at implementation level and savage massacres of the Palestinian people have seriously undermined the peace process. The Conference held the Israeli Government wholly responsible for this situation.

22. The Conference reaffirmed the immutable responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until a just and comprehensive resolution is reached in all its aspects that secures the end of occupation and enables the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable and imprescriptible national rights, including the right of return and self-determination, and the establishment of its independent state on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It commended the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo, on 21-22 October 2000.

23. The Conference called on all States in the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital upon its proclamation in the Palestinian territory and provide the Palestinian people with all forms of assistance so that they can exercise their sovereignty on their soil, within the borders of 4 June 1967, and in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy. The Conference also urged all States to extend their support to the State of Palestine to enable it to gain full membership in the United Nations.

24. The Conference stressed the need to intensify efforts to convene the meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention relative to

the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War with a view to taking the required binding measures to secure the implementation of the Convention in occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

25. The Conference called for action at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums to force Israel to release the Arab and Palestinian prisoners and detainees held in Israeli prisons, return the deportees, put an end to collective punishments, confiscation of land and property, demolition of houses, and desist from any act likely to endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

26. The Conference reaffirmed the need to implement UN Security Council resolution 237(1967) on the return of Palestinian displaced, and UN General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 1948 on the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and properties as the cornerstone of the just and comprehensive settlement.

27. The Conference affirmed the continuous responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry out its mission in favour of all Palestinians wherever they may be, in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. It called on the UN Secretary-General to commission the Conciliation Committee in collaboration with UNRWA, and the concerned States to undertake an exhaustive census of Palestinian refugees and their properties, and to formulate a comprehensive conception for resolving their problems on the basis of their right of return to their homeland Palestine, pursuant to UN resolution 194(III) of 1948. The Conference also invited all States to extend further support to the Agency to enable it to finance its budget and continue to provide its services.

28. The Conference urged all States and bodies concerned to support the international programme for the economic, social and cultural development of the Palestinian territories and to extend the prescribed assistance to help Palestinians build their national economy and consolidate their national institutions.

29. The Conference reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and rejected any and all attempts to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over it. It also reaffirmed that all settlement measures and practices therein are null and void in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, covenants and conventions which deem all Israeli legislative and administrative settlement measures and practices aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, heritage, and civilizational status of this Holy City null and void, in contradiction with the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli sides. It called on the UN Security Council to revive the Commission established by the Council to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with Security Council resolution 446(1979).

30. The Conference urged the States of the world to abide by UN Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling for the non-transfer of their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It called for contesting the decision adopted by the US Congress because the legislation favors one religious group over another which is in contradiction with the American Constitution based on equality among religious groups. It called for severance of relations with any State that transfers its embassy to Al-Quds Al-Sharif or recognizes the latter as the capital of Israel.

31. The Conference called on the international community, particularly the Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, prevent it from introducing any geographic or demographic alterations in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and compel it to lift the siege on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, guarantee the freedom of worship therein, respect religious rites of all revealed religions, desist from demolishing homes, and withdrawing identity cards from Palestinian citizens, and evacuating Arab nationals from the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

32. The Conference strongly condemned the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions concerning the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the decision adopted on 25 July 1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23 September 1993, claiming the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the territory of the State of Israel. The Conference emphasized that such measures constitute premeditated provocations which open the way to extremist Jewish organizations to continue their violations of the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue pillage of the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian territories.

33. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for issuing orders for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considered such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Process.

34. The Conference commended the efforts exerted by His Majesty the late King Hassan II in founding Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and defining its objective as the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian inhabitants. It expressed its appreciation to his successor, His Majesty King Mohammed VI, who bestowed upon it his affection and caring and put at its disposal generous resources. The Conference thanked Al-Quds Committee Member States who had made contributions to the Agency thus enabling it to implement its projects in the areas of housing, renovation, and education.

35. The Conference welcomed the basic agreement signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Vatican on 15 February 2000, which considers that any unilateral decision or action such as altering the distinctive character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its legal status morally and legally unacceptable. It reaffirmed the need for Islamic-Christian action to preserve the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its religious, historical, civilizational, and cultural character.

36. The Conference lauded the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens of the Golan against occupation and strongly condemned Israel's non-compliance with UN Security Council resolution 497 (1981). It affirmed that Israel's decision to impose its laws and rule on the occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void, and totally illegitimate. The Conference condemned Israel for continuing to alter the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its demographic and institutional structure. It reaffirmed the applicability of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Syrian Golan. The Conference also condemned Israel's repeated threats directed against Syria, with the aim of escalating tension in the region and wrecking the peace process. It called for Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4 June 1967 borders.

37. The Conference lauded the steadfastness of the Lebanese Government, the people and the resistance which led ultimately to the ejection of Israeli forces from south Lebanon and the Western Bekaa Valley. The Conference condemned Israel for its continuing occupation of expanses of land inside the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, including the Shaba' Farms, in contravention to the provisions of UN Security Council resolution 425(1978).

38. The Conference also requested the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to immediately set free all the Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained in Israeli prisons and detention camps, in contravention of the provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention and the 1907 Convention of The Hague.

39. The Conference urged the international community and the Security Council to force Israel to comply with UN resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear facilities to the Agency's comprehensive safeguards system, and the need for Israel to abandon nuclear armament and submit an inventory of its nuclear weapons and material capabilities and stocks to the Security Council and the IAEA as indispensable steps for the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, in the Middle East region and a fundamental requirement for establishing a comprehensive and just peace therein.

40. The Conference maintained its demand for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) which provide for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4 June 1967 line, and enabling the Palestinian people to recover their properties and national rights, including the right of return to their homes and property in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 1948,, and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It strongly denounced the Israeli brutal aggression on the Palestinian people and denounced as well the Israeli Government's policies and practices inimical to the peace process through continued occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and by demolishing the underpinnings and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and reneging on the commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded over the past few years with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

The Situation in Afghanistan

41. The Conference again emphasized the impossibility of resolving the Afghan problem by military means and called on the Afghan parties to the conflict to stop hostilities and cooperate with the aim of setting up a representative, broad-based, multiethnic government. It welcomed the initiative of His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit, regarding Afghanistan. The Conference emphasized the importance of cooperation and coordination between the OIC and the United Nations in creating propitious conditions for achieving national reconciliation between the Afghan parties.

42. The Conference called on all States to stop immediately supplying all parties in the conflict with arms and ammunitions. It also called on all Afghan citizens, and in particular Afghan farmers, to take effective measures to put an end to the production and export of illegal drugs and to refrain from growing them. The Conference called on the international community to support alternative programmes of agricultural crops.

43. The Conference urged Member States and Islamic institutions to extend assistance to the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for efforts to ensure the prompt and voluntary return of the refugees to their country and their rehabilitation. The Conference also called on the international community, in particular OIC Member States, to respond to the humanitarian needs of the situation requirements in Afghanistan.

The Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

44. The Conference stressed the importance of economic recovery and its basic role in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The

Conference endorsed the action programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina, which essentially provides for the continued participation in the peace process through the action of the Council for the implementation of the peace process and the steering committee, the search for new ways and means of bilateral cooperation between Member States and Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in the field of trade, investment and culture, the provision of humanitarian assistance towards the return of the refugees and the support of the action aimed at searching for the missing and carrying out mine-clearing operations. It also provides for the reconstruction of religious and cultural monuments, the implementation of the training and equipment programme benefiting the Federal Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina and legal support of the actions taken against war crimes and aggression and in particular the action of the International Tribunal for War Crimes in Former Yugoslavia. The Conference also endorsed a statement concerning the redefinition of the priorities of the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the creation of a trust fund for the prompt return of the refugees and displaced in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Situation in Kosovo

45. The Conference called on the United Nations to defend the right of Kosovars to self-determination and to protect their cultural heritage and Islamic identity. It reaffirmed that the safe and unconditional return of all Kosovar refugees to their homes is a prerequisite for settling the crisis. It called on the international community to take the necessary steps to track down and bring to trial all perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and other crimes against humanity in Kosovo.

46. The Conference asserted the readiness and determination of the OIC to participate in monitoring and peace keeping operations in Kosovo within the framework of international peacekeeping action under the auspices of the United Nations. It commended the efforts of both UNMIK and KFOR in pursuance of the objectives of Security Council resolution number 1244(1999), as it commended the significant improvement of security in the area. It urged the international mission in Kosovo to continue taking all the necessary security measures towards the requisite confidence-building, including the consolidation of tolerance and cooperation among ethnic groups for the protection and security of all categories of the people of Kosovo. It called on the international community to exert efforts to lay the necessary foundations for safeguarding the acquired rights of all minorities in Kosovo and enabling them to participate in administrative structures on an equal footing in order to avert ethnic schisms. The Conference welcomed the results of the elections recently held in the region.

47. The Conference expressed appreciation for the humanitarian assistance extended by OIC Member States to Kosovo and exhorted them, along with other States in the world, to continue providing financial assistance for the reconstruction of Kosovo.

The Situation in Somalia

48. The Conference reaffirmed its support and backing for the great efforts exerted by the President of the Republic of Somalia His Excellency Abdikassim Salad Hassan, to achieve peace and national unity in his country. It called on all Somali factions to spurn war and violence, to listen to the call of peace and to earnestly participate in the ongoing national debate for the reunification and reconstruction of the State.

49. The Conference commended the historical role played by His Excellency Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti in convening and hosting the Conference for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and affirmed its support for all the decisions of the Djibouti Conference. The Conference also commended the efforts exerted by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, towards preparing the ground for the national Somali reconciliation, as well as the efforts exerted in the same context by His Excellency Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and His Excellency Abdou Diof, the former President of Senegal.

50. The Conference urged Member States and the international community to take an active part in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia. It requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to identify development priorities and take an active part in upholding the Somali Government's efforts to consolidate the political settlement process and national unity in the country.

The Situation in Chechnya

51. The Conference called on the Government of the Russian Federation to continue negotiations with the representatives of the Chechen people as soon as possible with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement of the situation in Chechnya, taking into consideration the appropriate international instruments on human rights. It also urged the Government of the Russian Federation and the international community to take action towards ensuring the protection of the Chechen refugees in the camps north of the Caucasus and to take part in the reconstruction and development of Chechnya. The Conference expressed its readiness to pursue contacts with the Government of the Russian Federation to facilitate the peaceful settlement of the crisis in Chechnya.

The Jammu and kashmir Dispute

52. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the right of the people of Kashmir to self-determination in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, and called for appointing a special representative of the OIC Secretary-General and for sending an OIC fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir.

53. The Conference expressed its support for the initiative taken by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to resume negotiations with India with a view to resolving all the questions at the origin of the conflict, in particular the essential Kashmir question.

54. The Conference condemned flagrant violations of human rights of Kashmir, and called on Member States to take all necessary measures to convince India to put an immediate end to these violations and enable the people of Kashmir to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions.

55. The Conference expressed deep concern over the massacre of civilians and material losses caused by the heavy Indian bombing across the Control Line. It urged the international community, including the United Nations, to mediate in the conflict which now threatens to lead to a nuclear confrontation.

56. The Conference adopted the recommendations made by the OIC Contact group on Jammu and Kashmir which held a meeting at ministerial level alongside this session; it also took cognizance of the memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the people of Kashmir to the Contact Group.

The Situation between Iraq and Kuwait

57. For the sake of reinforcing security, peace and stability, the Conference called on Iraq to complete the implementation of the obligations stipulated in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. It called on Iraq and the Security Council to engage into a comprehensive dialogue to implement such obligations in a fair and comprehensive manner and on sound bases, and for lifting the sanctions imposed on Iraq. The Conference underscored the absence of any obstacles to the organization of flights to and from Iraq.

58. In implementation of the obligations stipulated in international and humanitarian law and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, the Conference called for the prompt resolution of the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners and missing persons as well as the nationals of other countries in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross. It also called for cooperation on the proposals made by Iraq concerning missing Iraqi nationals under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

59. For the sake of neighbourly relations, the Conference stressed the need to respect the security and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait and called on Iraq to take the necessary and adequate steps to bring about sound positions vis-à-vis the State of Kuwait. It also stressed the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and security of Iraq. It demanded that illegitimate actions taken against Iraq outside the framework of the relevant Security Council resolutions be brought to an end.

60. The Conference commissioned the Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to exert his good offices in consultation with Iraq and Kuwait so as to prepare the ground for resolving the differences between them in accordance with the principles and objectives of the United Nations, the relevant Security Council resolutions, and the principles and objectives of the OIC.

The Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

61. The Conference reiterated its full backing and support to the efforts undertaken by the Republic of Azerbaijan to help ensure immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Armenian forces from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories. It also urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all the States in The Minsk Group of the OSCE to participate more effectively in the ongoing peace process to ensure a just, durable and comprehensive resolution of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Situation in Cyprus

62. The Conference expressed firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and reaffirmed its resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just and negotiated settlement that would respect their legitimate aspirations. It emphasized the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in promoting a negotiated settlement acceptable to both the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides and to this effect called on the two sides to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way to a lasting solution. In this respect, the Conference welcomed the statement made by the UN Secretary-General on 12 September 2000 at the outset of the fourth round of proximity talks.

The 1986 American Aggression against Libya

63. The Conference expressed once again its solidarity with, and support for the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to secure equitable compensation for the losses sustained as a result of the American aggression against it in 1986, in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly resolution no. 41/38 of 20 November 1986. It called again on the United States of America to respond positively to that resolution and to resort to peaceful means to solve its differences with the Jamahiriya.

Call for the definitive lifting of sanctions against Libya within the framework of a settlement of the so-called Lockerbie affair.

64. The Conference discussed the (Lockerbie) issue and the ensuing measures. It reaffirmed its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, and welcomed the efforts of brotherly and friendly States to reach a settlement for this issue. It also expressed satisfaction at the steps taken towards its full settlement, including the suspension of the final and complete sanctions imposed on the Jamahiriya. It called on the Security Council to move quickly to the adoption of a resolution on a final and complete lifting of the sanctions imposed on Libya, considering that any delay or obstruction in this respect or any demands made in contravention of international law, before the verdict of the concerned Scottish Court entrusted with the case is unacceptable and would need the OIC Member States to take the necessary measures to deal with the situation. The Conference affirmed the right of Libya to demand reparations for the losses it suffered because of the sanctions imposed upon it.

Solidarity with Iran and Libya regarding the D'Amato Law

65. The Conference reaffirmed, once again, its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in their stand against the so-called D'Amato Law. It expressed its rejection of any coercive or unilateral measures, whether political or legal, on the part of one country against another. It urged all States to consider that law, which runs counter to the provisions of international law and norms, as null and void.

The Economic Situation in Africa

66. The Conference commended the efforts made by African States towards economic recovery and development, in particular the establishment of African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration in Africa. It urged the international community, particularly developed countries and concerned institutions to increase their public and private low-interest financial flows to Africa to achieve economic revitalization and development. It called on the international community to achieve comprehensive and durable solution to the issue of African debts through total debt cancellation.

Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel

67. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the Committee on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, for its initiatives in favour of the African States affected by drought and desertification and commended the contributions made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, Indonesia, and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) for the benefit of the peoples of the Sahel, within the special OIC/CILSS/IDB joint programme. It called on Member States to generously contribute to the financing of this programme. It also approved the recommendations made by the donors meeting, and the creation of a high-level follow-up committee to speed up the implementation of the programme.

Assisting the Republic of Mali

68. The Conference called on Member States and Islamic institutions to provide the necessary financial assistance to help the Government of Mali implement its emergency programmes and projects to ensure the return and reintegration of refugees, achieve the development of the northern regions of Mali, and support the implementation of the medium and long-term development strategy in the Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu regions.

The Republic Niger

69. The Conference urged Member States to extend to the Republic of Niger financial and technical assistance to enable it to strengthen its national unity and to achieve the developmental plans and programmes provided for by the Peace Accord. It requested the OIC General Secretariat to establish contacts with the authorities of the Niger thereon.

The Republic of Guinea

70. The Conference called on the Member States, and Islamic foundations and other International organizations to provide financial assistance to the Government of the Republic of Guinea to address the repercussions of instability in West Africa, to host and shelter refugees and displaced persons, and facilitate their voluntary repatriation to ensure Guinea's stability and development.

71. The Conference strongly condemned the armed acts of aggression against the people of Guinea and expressed its support to and solidarity with the Government and people of Guinea.

The Political Situation in Sierra Leone

72. The Conference expressed appreciation to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the UN, and the OAU which contributed to the restoration of constitutional order in Sierra Leone, and to alleviating the deterioration of security in this country. It strongly condemned the rebel United Revolutionary Front's frequent unprovoked attacks. It requested all Member States and the international community to provide generous assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to help it face the problems of reconstruction and the establishment of security and stability.

Solidarity with the Sudan

73. The Conference reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Sudan in facing hostile designs, and in defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability. It commended the continuous efforts made by the Sudanese Government in order to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of southern Sudan through

negotiation with the various Sudanese parties. It expressed its deep appreciation for the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya aimed at achieving national reconciliation in the Sudan through the Egyptian–Libyan initiative.

American Aggression against Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum

74. The Conference expressed its full support for the request of the Republic of the Sudan to set up an international committee of inquiry under the auspices of the Security Council to investigate United States allegations concerning the production by the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant of toxic chemical gases. It requested again from the Government of the United States of America to respond positively to the Sudan's request. It asserted its solidarity with the Sudan in confronting aggressive schemes against its security and territorial integrity.

Imposition of unilateral economic sanctions on the Sudan

75. The Conference requested the United States to lift the economic sanctions imposed on the Sudan because of the economic and social damage and losses they have wrought on the country and in view of their contradiction with the principles of international law and the UN Charter which also forbid interference in the internal affairs of States.

Unilateral economic sanctions generally

76. The Conference called on all States that impose unilateral sanctions on OIC Member States to desist from such practises in view of their contradiction with the principles of international law and the UN Charter. It expressed solidarity with States confronting unilateral economic sanctions and urged Member States to extend support and assistance to them.

The Political Situation in the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

77. The Conference affirmed its full commitment to the unity of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, expressed support for the efforts exerted by the Comorian Government to achieve peace and national unity and called on all Member States and specialized institutions to provide material assistance to the Government and people of the Comoros.

Comorian Island of Mayotte

78. The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte, rejecting any idea of dividing the Island; and it expressed its strong solidarity with the Comorian people, and its support for the Comorian

Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to restore the Island to its natural entity.

Disarmament

79. The Conference reaffirmed once again the position of Member States, calling for a world free of weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons, and the significance of this for the security and safety of the Islamic States. It called upon all States to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty, and requested the nuclear States to meet the commitments they made in relevant international declarations and resolutions within the binding time frame. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of States to develop peaceful nuclear programmes for their economic and social development and to acquire the technology required for these programmes.

80. The Conference urged all States, especially the nuclear weapon States, once again, to exert pressure on Israel to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel, which continues its secret nuclear programmes to abide by relevant UN resolutions, and to implement forthwith the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA's comprehensive safeguards system, as well as implementing the special resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, respectively, held in New York in 1995 and 2000, as these steps are necessary for the establishment of a nuclear–weapon–free zone in the Middle East.

81. The Conference called on all Member States, including the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament, and more particularly the ones possessing nuclear weapons, to act forthwith and conclude an international binding treaty protecting the States not possessing nuclear weapons from the use of nuclear weapons, or from the threat to use them with a view to safeguarding the non-nuclear States sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their political independence.

82. The Conference encouraged States to conclude equitable and non-discriminatory agreements on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, of these weapons, considering that such agreements contribute to the enhancement of confidence and the availability of development resources realizing, by the same token, the need to strengthen regional security and stability through the settlement of ongoing conflicts and to ensure a fair and balanced armament that should be reduced to the lowest possible level.

Combating the Illicit Proliferation, Accumulation, and Circulation of Light, Small Calibre Arms:

83. The Conference welcomed the initiative of the Republic of Mali in this respect,

and the decision of some States of the Sahel to set up national commissions to combate proliferation of light arms and also welcomed the convening of an African Regional Conference on the illegal trafficking of these weapons, scheduled to be organized by the OAU in Bamako in November 2000. It called on Member States and Islamic organizations to consolidate cooperation among themselves in this respect.

84. The Conference took note of the initiative of the European Union for establishing an international mechanism to combat and control the illicit proliferation, accumulation, and circulation of so called light, small calibre arms. It called on the Secretary-General to examine the ways and means to secure effective coordination between the OIC and the organizations concerned.

Problem of Mines

85. The Conference expressed its extreme concern over the arbitrary use of mines, including anti-personnel mines, for the security and safely of civilian populations and their economic growth. It called on States that have planted anti-personnel mines on the territories of the developing countries, including the OIC Member States, to provide these countries with technical and financial assistance to enable them to rid themselves once and for all of these mines.

The Year 2005 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons:

86. The Conference requested all Member States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to actively participate in the Year 2005 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its preparatory committees in order to achieve the objective of nuclear disarmament within an adopted time frame.

Safeguarding the Security of Islamic States and Consultation and Solidarity between them

87. The Conference asserted its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national security of Iraq and called for an end to interventions in Iraq in order to safeguard its sovereignty and the inviolability of its borders.

88. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of OIC Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security whenever and wherever appropriate at the bilateral or sub-regional levels. It reaffirmed once again the full and perennial sovereignty of Islamic peoples and States over their natural resources and economic activities, and the need to abide by the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, the non-use of force in international relations, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. It

expressed the resolve of Member States to protect and enhance Islamic values in every sphere of life, especially in the areas of solidarity and mutual respect. It affirmed its rejection of the so-called right to humanitarian intervention under whatever name or from whatever source, for it has no basis in the UN Charter or in the provisions of the principles of the general international law.

89. The Conference affirmed once again the need of Member States to continue the strengthening and promotion of cooperation, coordination, and consultation on every level so as to remove all causes of division and to strengthen understanding among them, to abide by the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and ban the exploitation of their territories by individuals or groups trying to cause harm to other States; as it stressed the need for coordination to control the phenomenon of terrorism in all its shapes and forms. It called on Member States to adopt, in international fora, a unified position on vital and urgent issues to secure a majority of votes consistent with the importance of these issues.

90. The Conference decided, in order to enhance the effectiveness of OIC action with respect to the issues of concern to the Islamic World, to endeavour to derive optimal benefit from the work of governmental expert groups in various areas and called on Member States to make sure they participate in the meetings of these groups on a regular basis and at the highest level.

Support for the Initiative of Kazakhstan to hold a Conference for Confidence-Building in Asia.

91. The Conference expressed appreciation at the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan which led to convening the Conference for Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, in Alma Ata in Kazakhstan on 14 September 1999, and the Member States' support for this initiative. It reaffirmed that OIC Member States do not consider Israel as a member of the Asian Countries Group, and requested that it be excluded from attending the future meetings of this Conference.

The Impact of the Development of Information and Communication Technology on the Sovereignty of States:

92. The Conference stressed the necessity to consolidate and develop the use of information and communication technology so that it may in turn reflect the needs of the Islamic World in the social, cultural, economic and political fields, as it stressed the necessity to prevent the negative impact of the technology on the sovereignty of Member States. It requested the Secretary-General to organize seminars and prepare studies on the subject to forestall the dangers threatening the culture, values, security and national unity of Member States.

Reparations for Damages Resulting from Colonialism

93. The Conference affirmed again the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for reparations for all the material and human losses it has sustained because of the period of colonization and settlement on Libyan territories. It called on the countries responsible for these damages to respond positively to Libya's requests. It affirmed the right of all Member States which suffered from colonization to recover their cultural property plundered during that time.

The Creation of a World Fund for Solidarity and Combating Poverty

94. The Conference requested Member States to endorse the call addressed by His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, to the leaders and heads of international organizations for the creation of a world fund for solidarity and combating poverty.

95. The Conference welcomed the initiative taken by the State of Qatar to establish an external development fund with a capital of US$ 200 million to contribute to raising the living standards of the least developed Islamic States.

The Problem of Refugees in the Islamic World

96. The Conference expressed concern at the growing number of refugees in the world generally and in Islamic States in particular, and called for coordinated efforts to tackle the causes of this phenomenon and to increase assistance to host States. It condemned repressive measures against refugees and the pressures exerted on host countries.

Dumping of Nuclear and Toxic Wastes

97. The Conference condemned all the entities that dump their own toxic wastes on the territories of the OIC Member States or in their territorial waters, and considered these practices as an abominable crime against the right of the Member States peoples and against mankind in general. The Conference also called on Member States to intensify efforts at the United Nations, and more particularly the IAEA, to conclude a binding treaty for an irrevocable ban on the dumping of nuclear and toxic wastes.

The Islamic World and the Challenges of Globalization

98. The Conference called for the formation of a coherent Islamic entity to face up to the international trade competition due to globalization and urged Member States to develop the communication and information technology so as to protect their cultural and social heritage, to promote it from local to global level and to narrow the gap between them and the countries that own the technological tools.

United Nations Reform

99. The Summit asserted that the Islamic States have a direct interest in the United Nations reforms including an increased membership of the Security Council and called upon Member States to participate actively and effectively in the United Nations reform process on the basis of the relevant statements and declarations made by the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Protection of the Rights of Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-Member States:

100. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General to implement the resolutions on Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States, particularly those concerning the setting up of a contact group from among Member States delegations at the UN in New York and Geneva to deal with cases of violation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States.

101. The Conference stressed the need to help Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States to preserve their religious and cultural identity and enjoy equal treatment in terms of rights, obligations and duties, and exercise their civil, religious and other rights without segregation or discrimination.

102. The Conference stressed that safeguarding the rights of the Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States is fundamentally, the responsibility of the governments of those States, based on commitment to the principles of international law and respect of territorial sovereignty.

103. The Conference urged Member States to give special attention to the Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States that are subjected to oppression or persecution because of their religious beliefs, to identify their needs, and to advise Member States thereof with a view to providing the necessary financial, human and material resources, while working to intensify the various Islamic cultural and educational activities so as to improve the general conditions of these minorities.

104. The Conference urged Member States to coordinate efforts to train the personnel capable of fulfilling the task of Islamic Dawa within Muslim communities and minorities in different countries. This personnel is to include qualified female staff and a set of integrated material and programmes designed for the purpose is to be drawn up.

105. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to make contacts with the governments of States with Muslim communities and minorities to identify the latter's problems and needs and the former's views on the best way to set up a formula for cooperation with the OIC in order to provide the contributions required to improve the conditions of these Muslim communities and

minorities and preserve their religious and cultural identity. Priority should be given to contacts with the governments of non-Member States where Muslim communities and minorities face urgent problems.

106. The Conference stressed the commitment of Member States to respecting the rights of non-Muslim communities and minorities living on their territory in accordance with the precepts of our tolerant Islamic religion. The Conference denounced the allegations by certain circles concerning the treatment of minorities as well as the use of measures concerning them as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of Member States.

The Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines

107. The Conference took note with satisfaction of the recommendations of this Session's fringe meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Seven on the follow-up of the 1996 Peace Agreement between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines, which was attended by His Excellency Professor Nur Miswari, Chairman of the Front, and a representative of the Government of the Philippines. It also took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee Chair, Indonesia, on the fact-finding mission of this Ministerial-level Committee to Southern Philippines from 16 to 21 October 2000. The Conference, having expressed appreciation at what was achieved towards a full implementation of the Peace Agreement, called on the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front to cease hostilities and to safeguard the benefits of the Agreement, particularly the restoration of peace to the south of the country, and called for providing adequate guarantees for that purpose. The Conference also called on States to continue providing adequate assistance to fully implement the Peace Agreement during the transition period within a predetermined time frame until the establishment the autonomous region in the Southern Philippines.

The Situation of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace

108. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to Muslim groups and minorities in non-Member States and, keeping in mind that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace is an integral part of the Muslim World, deplored the continued violation of the basic human rights and freedoms of the Muslim Turkish Minority in Western Thrace and deplored also the prison sentence served to the elected Mufti of Xanthi, Mr. Mehmet Emin Aga, and expressed its concern at the obstruction of the building of the Kimmeria Mosque. The Conference urged Greece to take all measures to restore the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and recognize promptly the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis.

The Muslim Minority in Myanmar

109. The Conference commissioned the Islamic Contact Group entrusted with considering the conditions of Muslim communities and minorities to follow-up the violations of the rights of the Muslim minority in Myanmar, and urged Member States to provide moral and political support to this minority and to facilitate dialogue between that community and its government so that it may exercise its basic rights on an equal footing with other citizens of Myanmar.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

110. The Conference urged OIC Member States that have not ratified the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice to do so by completing the ratification procedure in order to enable the Court to fulfill its functions.

111. The Conference recognized the need to follow up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and called again on the Inter-governmental Group of Experts on this issue to start drawing up Islamic Conventions on Human Rights in the form of covenants each of which tackles in detail one or more issues based on the provisions of the Declaration.

112. The Conference called on Member States to continue their positive coordination and existing cooperation in the field of human rights, especially during international conferences and meetings on this issue, in order to reinforce Islamic solidarity and face any attempt at using human rights as a means to exercise political pressure on any Member State and to convey the positions of the Organization on the issue of human rights, including the rights of Muslim minority, to the concerned organs and agencies of the United Nations.

113. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the repeated and wrongful linkage between Islam and human rights violations, and over the use of the written and audiovisual media to propagate such wrongful concepts. It called for an end to the unjustifiable campaigns waged by certain non-governmental organizations against a number of Member States to demand the abolition of Sharia laws and sanctions in the name of protecting human rights, stressing the right of States to hold fast onto their religious, social, and cultural specificities, which constitute their heritage and spring source for the enrichment of common universal conceptions of human rights. It called for the universality of human rights not to be used as a pretext to intervene in the internal affairs of States and undermine their national sovereignty.

114. The Conference urged Member States again to proceed as soon as possible, with the signing/ratification of the different agreements concluded under the aegis of the OIC.

115. The Conference expressed again its support for the convening of a conference under the aegis of the United Nations to define the concept of terrorism and make a distinction between terrorism and people's struggle for national liberation.

116. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of Member States to abide by the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, and to coordinate their efforts to combat all forms and manifestations of terrorism, including State terrorism.

1.7. The Conference condemned all forms of international terrorism, including the crimes of hijacking and illegal acts against the safety and security of civilian aircraft. It called on Member States to ratify expeditiously international agreements on the Penalty for Hijacking and on Guaranteeing Civilian Aircraft Safety and Security.

118. The Conference reaffirmed the decision of Member States to contribute to the final outcome of the International Conference on Fighting Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance by putting forward the Islamic view on fighting racism, the distortion of the image of Islam and Islamophobia. The Conference commissioned the OIC Member States' delegations in Geneva to continue to actively participate in preparing the international conference.

119. The Conference approved the efforts exerted by Member States during the meeting of the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, leading to a unified position of the Member States on issues of immediate concern to them and on confronting the distortion of the image of Islam as provided for by a draft resolution on the distortion of the image of religions.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

120. The Conference took note with satisfaction of the activities of the Organization in the area of information and communication under the supervision of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), ably chaired by His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal.

121. The Conference adopted the orientations defined by His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal and Chairman of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), in his report to the Summit in the light of the results of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers to promote and consolidate joint Islamic action on information so as to serve the aspirations and objectives of the Islamic Ummah.

122. The Conference also adopted the measures proposed by the OIC Secretary-General to revitalize the information and communication sector so that it can play its real role in promoting the just causes, true image and heritage and values of Islam, in raising awareness of the achievements, resources and

policies of the Islamic Ummah, calling for dialogue among civilizations, and bringing Muslim minorities and communities closer to each other, to the OIC, and Islamic peoples.

123. The Conference welcomed the production in Arabic and English of the documentary film "Behind the Walls" on Al-Quds Al-Sharif by the Palestinian Ministry of Information with the generous financial support of His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates. On this occasion, it expressed to His Highness its sincere thanks and deep gratitude.

124. The Conference called on Member States to mobilize all necessary material means, and particularly voluntary financial contributions, with a view to overcoming the dilemma of the lack of the necessary funds to promote information and communication activities.

125. The Conference stressed the urgent need to implement as early as possible the work programmes drawn up from the information strategy and to take all adequate steps in order to integrate the Information Strategy of Islamic States into the information policies of Member States, affirming also the need for Member States to support and revitalize the activities of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) and the International Islamic News Agency (IINA), as the two major mechanisms for the implementation of information strategies and Information Plan of Islamic States.

126. The Conference called on Member States to coordinate their efforts so as to promote the Islamic satellite project to keep abreast of the current advances brought about by the revolution in communication and information.

127. In the area of coordination and exchange of news and programmes, the Conference called on Member States to urge private and public TV satellite channels to engage in cooperation among themselves and with ISBO and also to collaborate with similar channels in other Member States and exchange news, feature and documentary programmes.

128. The Conference endorsed the candidature of the Republic of Tunisia to host the International Conference of the Community of Journalists to be organized by the International Communications Union in 2003.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

129. The Conference stressed the need to take effective measures to alleviate the negative impact of the international economic order on the economies of Member States so as to ensure their sharing, on an equal footing, of the benefits of globalization in such manner as would strike a balance between the advantages and responsibilities of the developing countries. It also stressed the need to face up to the challenges of globalization through the full participation of developing countries and of those whose economies are in transition in the

international decision-making process concerning economic and financial policies.

130. The Conference noted that the liberalization of international trade has not been beneficial to the developing countries and highlighted the need for confidence-building in the multilateral trading system by encouraging the participation of all developing countries. The Conference called for a greater liberalization of trade through the creation of more opportunities for trading in basic commodities and services so as to ensure greater access to markets where Islamic countries have relative advantage.

131. The Conference called for speedy processing of accession of developing countries, including OIC Member States, applying for the membership of World Trade Organization (WTO) and emphasized that no political consideration should impede this process. The Conference further called for the rejection of attempts to include non-trade issues, such as labour and environment standards into the work programme of WTO or to link such issues with trade deals, given their detrimental effect on the evolving of a just, free and fair multilateral trading environment.

132. The Conference called upon WTO to strengthen, in the various multilateral trade agreements, the development dimension, through, inter alia, operationalizing the provisions on special and differential treatment in favour of the developing countries. It further called for the correction of the imbalances in the various WTO Agreements that have major implications for development policies as well as export interests of the developing countries.

133. The Conference reaffirmed the importance of strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and, in this connection, stressed the importance of accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States within the framework of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) in accordance with the operational modalities and procedures set forth in its chapter on follow-up and implementation.

134. The Conference expressed the conviction that the achievement of a higher level of economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States would provide the necessary basis for a gradual progression towards greater economic integration leading to the ultimate objective of an Islamic Common Market. The Conference noted in this connection, that the establishment of the Islamic Common Market is essentially a long term process with multiple dimensions and phases, including, inter alia, assessment of comparative advantages of the Member States, selection of priority sectors of cooperation, facilitation of market access, determination of competition policy and setting up of an Islamic free trade zone.

135. The Conference called for the strengthening of economic policy coordination among the Member States with a view to avoiding further marginalization at the international level, particularly in the areas of market access, finance and investment, transfer of technology and eventual development of an integrated network of information as well as physical infrastructure. The Conference further urged the Member States to reinforce intra-OIC regional and sub-regional economic grouping and to relaunch existing projects aimed at some form of economic complementarity.

136. The Conference called upon the Member States that have not yet done so to sign and/or ratify at an early date the various agreements/statutes finalized under the aegis of the OIC, particularly the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, the Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States and the Statute of the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries, so as to provide the necessary framework for economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States.

137. The Conference commissioned the Secretary-General to issue the necessary directives to the relevant OIC institutions to complete a study on developing a mechanism to set up an Islamic Union of Financial Markets and a Clearing House, Stocks, and Bonds, and to develop Islamic financial instruments that are acceptable to investors from the perspective of Sharia.

138. The Conference renewed its appeal to the developed countries to implement the Programme of Action adopted by the Second UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) held in 1990, as well as the other resolutions of the United Nations and the recommendations made in the report of the High-Level Meeting on integrated initiatives on the implementation of the 1997 Action Plan for the LDCs of the WTO.

139. The Conference also expressed its disappointment at the declining trend in the volume of official development assistance to the LDCs and called on the developed countries that have not increased their official development assistance to do so in order to be consistent with the current international development strategy. It further welcomed the decision to convene the Third UN Conference on LDCs to be held in 2001, and called on all governments, and governmental and multilateral institutions to undertake adequate preparations for the Conference.

140. The Conference expressed its belief in the link between the phenomenon of acute poverty in the LDCs and the distortion in their socio-economic structures, deterioration of terms of trade and consequent marginalization in the global economy. It further reaffirmed the common objective of the Member States of eradicating poverty before the end of the next decade. It also agreed that micro credit programmes providing access to small capital for productive self-

employment contributes significantly towards the eradication of poverty and called for the incorporation of such programmes in the strategy for poverty eradication.

141. The Conference renewed its call to the international community, the developed countries in particular, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges, while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances on easy terms to the African countries. It also appealed to the international community to extend assistance to the Member States struck by drought and natural disaster and called upon the Member States and OIC institutions to extend assistance to the OIC countries of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

142. The Conference underscored the importance of developing an orderly and strengthened international financial system with a view to addressing the fundamental weaknesses and the inherent instability of the international financial system so as to avoid disruptive and destabilizing capital flows and limit the contagious effect of any future financial crisis. It further underscored the need to better understand the dynamics of globalized capital and currency markets in an environment of instantaneous financial and information flows.

143. The Conference called on the Member States to revitalize their economic programmes to increase their share of the world trade by sustained improvement of their international competitiveness through adoption of a series of policies aimed at improving their economic infrastructures, increasing the quality and added value of products, diversifying the product-base and providing the conditions favourable for foreign investment. It further underscored the fundamental importance of expanding intra-OIC trade and called on the Member States to participate in the various schemes of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) aimed at expanding such trade.

144. The Conference stressed the role of the private sector in the Member States in providing impetus to intra-OIC economic relations, and in this connection called on the Member States to support the various development activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It further stressed the need to enhance the role of the small and medium enterprises, invariably at the private sector, as a crucial element in the process of industrial development of the Member States, particularly as an important link in the chain of supplies.

145. The Conference commended the development programmes in Member Sates receiving IDB financial contributions and services. It commissioned the IDB's Board of Governors to take the necessary steps to radically increase the Bank's declared and subscribed capital.

146. The Conference appreciated the holding of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism held in Isfahan on 3-4 October 2000, hosted by the

Islamic Republic of Iran, which underscored, inter alia, the increasing importance of tourism as the most significant growth industry today and the need for the Member States to secure a major share in it, given the wealth of natural and cultural heritage that can go into the development of diverse tourism products.

147. The Conference invited all concerned bodies to broaden the scope of their assistance to help the Palestinian people build their national economy, consolidate their national institutions and enable them to establish their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. The Conference at the same time expressed serious concern over the economic implications of the recent developments in Palestinian territories caused by the aggressive policies of the Israeli Government and resulting in difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories. The Conference commended the initiative taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to create two funds to support Palestine and its donation of 250 million Saudi Riyals to the budget of the funds.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

148. The Conference stressed the need for taking effective measures to counter the destructive damages ensuing from pollution and poisonous waste which give rise to climatic fluctuations and cause the deterioration of biological and socio-economic conditions. In this respect, the Conference emphasized that environmental considerations must be tied to development efforts, called on Member States to ratify the relevant international conventions if they have not already done so, and strongly condemned Israeli practices and their impact on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan, Southern Lebanon, the Western Bekaa Valley, and other territories occupied by Israel.

149. The Conference drew attention to the grave consequences and the necessity of rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and the Aral Sea ecology, and called for a special meeting of the Ministers of Environment to discuss these, and similar common problems at large.

150. Referring to the new advances in the fields of science and technology, the Conference stressed their role in the socio-economic development of Member States. It reaffirmed that science and technology must be harnessed for peaceful purposes for the good of humanity and for socio-economic development of Member States. In this context, it called for the initiation of negotiations among the countries concerned to lay down universal non-discriminatory guidelines on the transfer of advanced technology and of the machinery and equipment of a military application. It also emphasized the possible uses of space technologies for the purpose of socio-economic development and urged the follow-up of current developments in the United Nations regarding these new advances.

151. Concerning combating epidemic diseases, the Conference urged the strengthening of cooperation among Member States for combating their spread. The Conference also emphasized the necessity of convening the Islamic Conference for Health Ministers, which the Islamic Republic of Iran had gracefully offered to host in Tehran. The Conference decided to expand the mandate of the proposed Conference to cover cooperation in the area of health generally, including the sector of medicines.

152. The Conference expressed its concern over the exacerbation of the problem of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their adverse effects on the society and economy of the countries affected by this plague. The Conference called for strict implementation of the UN Convention on Illegal Trafficking of Drugs. It called on Member States to cooperate with the UN seeking to raise awareness of this problem with appropriate use of mass media and other cultural means. The Conference appreciated the ongoing cooperation in this respect between the General Secretariat and the UN Drug Control Programme.

153. The Conference stressed the importance of conducting an extensive study on the correlation between the environment and health and the sustainable development of Member States, and thanked the Government of Tunisia for offering to host the meeting of the Expert Group charged with conducting this study in mid-January.

154. The Conference took note of the programmes and activities of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation (COMSTECH) and called on Member States to provide these pogrammes and activities with financial support in the form of generous voluntary contributions.

155. With regard to the implementation of developmental strategies in the fields of science and technology in Member States, the Conference commended the positive efforts exerted in this respect by the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) in collaboration with COMSTECH. It thanked the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting the First Islamic Conference of Ministers in charge of Higher Education and Scientific Research, from 15 to 18 October 2000, in Riyadh and approved the resolutions adopted by that Conference. It entrusted ISESCO with the implementation of the amended Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in Islamic Countries.

156. The Conference commended the activities of the Islamic Institute of Technology in Dhaka, and encouraged it to continue its efforts in developing the human resources by Member Sates in the area of science and technology.

157. The Conference urged the Member States to effectively participate in conferences and meetings related to the United Nations Convention on Climate Changes and the Kyoto Protocol. The Conference also called on the developed countries and developing countries to take their parts of responsibility in taking necessary measures to slow down the deteriorating climate changes.

158. The Conference took note with appreciation of the convening of the First International Forum of the Environment from an Islamic Perspective, held in Jeddah from 23 to 25 October 2000, and thanked the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for hosting the Forum.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS:

159. The Conference affirmed the importance of the Islamic Ummah's unity, the coherence of its cultural orientations, the coordination of its efforts on the ground in all fields of common endeavour while taking into consideration the specific cultural, national, and regional characteristics of Islamic peoples and upholding institutions of scientific research so as to enable them to implement projects in the areas of Islamic culture and civilization. The Conference called on Member States and on Arab and Islamic institutions to contribute to the funding of the Organization's cultural projects adopted by the Consultative Council on implementing the strategy.

160. The Conference extended its thanks to His Excellency Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal, Chairman of COMIAC, for hosting the Sixth Session of this Committee in Dakar on 25-26 October 2000, and for the initiative he has taken to reinforce the common Islamic action in the area of information and culture.

161. The Conference commended the UN General Assembly resolution to make 2001 the UN Year of Dialogue among Civilizations. It adopted the two documents prepared by experts from Member States, namely the Global Agenda and the Global Programme of Action on Dialogue among Civilizations. It also expressed its satisfaction for the setting up of the Islamic Committee for continued dialogue among Member States within the UN.

162. The Conference called on Member States to allocate scholarships to Palestinian students injured during the Al-Quds Intifada and the sons and daughters of martyrs of the Intifada. It also called on universities in Member States to allocate scholarships to be named after the martyr children of the Intifada and to name one of these after the late martyr Mohamed Aldorra.

163. The Conference affirmed the need to set up a Waqf based on voluntary donations, grants, and gifts whose returns would provide a constant income for Islamic universities. It urged donor institutions to redouble their efforts towards reaching that aim. It also commissioned the Secretary-General and the Islamic University Trustee Council to work towards that end with a view to raising sufficient funds for this Waqf.

164. The Conference expressed its pride in the pioneering achievements assumed by ISESCO in the areas of education, science, culture, information, and communication for the benefit of Member States, particularly in the promulgation of the Arabic language and Islamic culture, the protection of the

Islamic heritage, inculcation of Islamic culture, encouragement of dialogue among civilizations, cultures, and religions, caring for the children of Islamic emigrants abroad, and backing cultural and educational institutions. In this regard, the Conference expressed its satisfaction at ISESCO's supervision of educational and cultural aspects of the education process in the Islamic University in Uganda, its review of the administrative and academic structure of that University, and its development of appropriate educational curricula thereof.

165. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the various activities sponsored by the Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) to raise awareness in world public opinion of the Islamic cultural heritage, as well as its efforts to maintain and safeguard this heritage.

166. The Conference called on Member States to make generous contributions to fund the various projects of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, particularly the Compendium of General Fiqh Rules and the Economic Fiqh Encyclopaedia, as the basic tool to implement the precepts of the Islamic Sharia in all economic, financial, and social areas, as well as the core of the authentic Islamic legislation.

167. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Member States who have made generous donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqfs. It called on all of them to make further donations to the Fund's budget and to contribute to the capital of the Fund's Waqf.

168. The Conference urged Member Sates to continue their efforts in firmly inculcating Islamic values to youth and undertaking further cultural activities for their benefit. It stressed the need to convene as early as possible the Islamic Conference of Youth Ministers in Riyadh. It welcomed the cooperation between the General Presidency for Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the OIC General Secretariat, and the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games for the thorough preparation of this meeting.

169. The Conference urged the early convening of the Islamic Conference of Ministers in charge of the Child and Social Affairs. It charged the Secretary-General with holding the necessary consultations in this regard with Member States, particularly those having distinguished experiences in this field.

170. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the activities undertaken by the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in humanitarian and social areas, and expressed the hope that Member States that have not yet ratified the Committee's Agreement should urgently do so.

171. The Conference affirmed the importance of upholding Islamic solidarity, combining efforts to defend all Islamic causes, taking the needed steps to implement the strategy of joint Islamic action in the area of Dawa, and

integrating it into the national policies of Member States in all fields as a guideline for joint Islamic action.

172. The Conference called on the Government of the State of Kuwait, which originated the idea, to prepare a comprehensive strategy to promote and develop Islamic Waqfs and revitalise their role in developing Islamic societies, and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference.

GENERAL MATTERS:

173. The Conference exceptionally endorsed the agreement reached by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Malaysia concerning the position of Assistant Secretary-General in the Asian Group as the Conference re-elected Ambassador Khaled Salim from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for a second two-year mandate starting on 1 July 2001 and ending 30 June 2003, providing that Malaysia's representative succeed him for the same office for a period of just two years starting on 1 July 2003 and ending 30 June 2005. At the same time, the Conference stressed the abidance by the general rule providing for the election of Assistant Secretaries General for a four-year period renewable once only, as adopted by the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

174. The Conference expressed its endorsement of the candidature of the Syrian Arab Republic to a non-permanent seat at the UN Security Council for the 2002-2003 term and the candidature of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the same seat for the 2003-2004 term.

175. The Conference expressed its endorsement of the candidature of the State of Qatar to membership of the Social and Economic Council at the elections to be held at the 56th session of the UN General Assembly.

176. The Conference called on the Secretary-General to initiate coordination and cooperation with the Group of 8 with a view to achieving an exchange of benefits between the two Organizations and promoting their common interests.

177. The Conference welcomed the initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic to hold a symposium for dialogue between the OIC and the OSCE on peace, security and sustainable development.

178. The Conference supported the candidatures of the following Islamic figures to international organizations:

- Dr. Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri from Qatar for membership of the International Law Commission

- Dr. Ghalia bint Mohamed bin Hamad Al-Thani from Qatar for membership of the Committee for the Rights of the Child.
- Dr. Riyadh Dawdi from Syria for membership of the International Law Commission.

179. The Conference commended the efforts exerted by His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary-General of the OIC, that led to positive and tangible results towards rationalizing expenditure, redressing the financial situation, and improving the performance of the General Secretariat, thus enhancing the effectiveness of the Organization and reinforcing its status on the international scene.

180. The Conference urged Member States which have not yet settled their mandatory contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs to promptly honour their obligations and expedite the payment of their arrears to enable the Organization to fulfil the missions entrusted to it in order to avert the application of the prescribed measures for Member States in arrears.

181. At the pledging session, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced a US$ 10 million donation on to the OIC and its affiliated institutions, each of the State of Qatar and the State of Kuwait announced a US$ 3 million donation to the OIC, and Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates announced respectively a US$ 1 million donation to the budget of the OIC General Secretariat, and a US$ 3 million donation to the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

182. The Conference welcomed Malaysia' s initiative to host the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in 2003 in Kuala Lumpur.

THE CLOSING SESSION:

Word Of Thanks

183. His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, delivered a speech on behalf of all participants in the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in which he expressed thanks to His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended by His Highness, and the Government and people of Qatar to all participants in the Conference and for the sagacity and open mindedness with which His Highness steered the proceedings of the meeting, thus achieving the unanimous adoption of the Conference's resolutions and addressing the urgent causes of the Islamic Ummah with all due wisdom, determination, and effectiveness.

CLOSING SPEECH

184. His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference delivered the closing speech in which he thanked all participants who accepted the invitation to attend the Conference and commended the spirit of cooperation and brotherhood which characterized the proceedings of the Conference. His Highness also thanked His Excellency Dr. Azeddine Laraki, the OIC Secretary-General, all General Secretariat officials, and all members of the technical staff and translators for the documents and services they promptly delivered to the Conference.

Doha, State of Qatar
17 Sha'ban 1421 H
13 November 2000

Annex IV

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Declaration of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada", on the Al-Aqsa Intifada — Palestinian independence Intifada

The Kings, Presidents, Emirs and Heads of the States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) held a special session in Doha, on 12 November 2000, within the framework of the proceedings of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, to express their solidarity and support with the blessed Al-Aqsa Intifada of the Palestinian people against the barbaric Israeli aggression, and consider its serious consequences.

The leaders were unanimous that the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference is held in extremely serious circumstances in the history of our Islamic Ummah due to the prevailing tragic conditions and brutal crimes perpetrated in the Palestinian territories and the Islamic and Christian holy sites, as a result of the war launched by Israel against the Palestinian people, using its military machine: aircraft, tanks, rockets, naval boats and internationally prohibited ammunitions provided by the United States. This onslaught has led to the fall of more than two hundred martyrs and the wounding of ten thousand unarmed Palestinian citizens. Israel continues to lay siege to all Palestinian cities and villages, isolating them from the outside world, as was the case with Bethlehem, Bait Jala, Bait Sahour, Ramallah, Al-Bira, Al-Khalil, Nablus and Gaza, which were shelled by helicopters and tanks. The blockade against citizens, goods and supplies has been tightened; Palestinian infrastructure, institutions, centres, institutes, university buildings, places of worship and houses have been destroyed, and closing vital utilities, such as Gaza airport, aimed at causing famine and suppressing and furthering the suffering of the Palestinian people.

This wanton premeditated and deliberate Israeli aggression comes within the framework of the Israeli policy aimed at imposing a fait accompli and judaizing the Holy City, represented by the illegitimate Israeli measures and practices, including the criminal attempt to burn down Al Aqsa Mosque, opening tunnels under it, in order to destroy it and the storming of the blessed Al-Haram Al-Sharif in connivance with the Israeli Government and forces and with their protection, which provoked the rage of Muslims and Christians, all over the world.

Such an overt aggression is a blatant violation of the civil and human rights of the Palestinian people and a flagrant breach of all covenants, conventions, international law and international humanitarian law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and destroys the peace-building efforts in the area. It will have serious consequences for the Middle East and international peace and security, and as such, requires the invitation of the United States of America to assume a just, honest and humanitarian stance vis-à-vis the Israeli bloody aggression against the Palestinian people and to shoulder its responsibilities for deterring it.

The leaders condemn the large-scale, systematic and substantial violations of human rights committed by the Israeli occupation authorities, in particular acts of mass murder and collective punishment, such as the demolition of houses and closure of the Palestinian territories. These actions constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity and a gross breach of international humanitarian law, as well as a flagrant and serious violation of the right of the Palestinian people to life.

The leaders condemn the aggressive and systematic policy of the Israeli occupation authorities to confiscate lands, build and expand Israeli settlements on them, especially in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, build roads, and all other settlement activities, as all of this is considered a stark violation of the UN resolutions and international humanitarian law, in particular, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. They consider the settlements null and void, and with no legal effect whatsoever, and must be dismantled according to Security Council resolution 465(1980).

The leaders condemn the Israeli policy of persistently violating international legitimacy and the peace process, as it is inconceivable to proceed forward with a political process based on the principle of land for peace while Israel is strengthening its settlement activities.

While they pay tribute to the legitimate Intifada of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, the leaders affirm their support and assistance to this blessed uprising, hail the memory of the martyrs, pray for their pure souls, and wish the injured a speedy recovery. The leaders emphasize their firm adherence to the parameters approved by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the OIC-adopted resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the question of Palestine. They are committed to exerting all efforts to achieve this goal. They affirm their resolve to continue utilizing Arab and Islamic potentials to serve the causes of their Ummah and deploy all capabilities to liberate the occupied Arab territories and support the struggle of the Palestinian people in order to restore their land, return the refugees and establish their State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and also to safeguard Islamic and Christian holy places in Palestine.

The leaders express their support for the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo on 21-22 October 2000, especially its resolution on setting up two funds for the sake of preserving the Arab and Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to preclude its obliteration and curtailing Palestinian sovereignty over the City, enabling the Palestinian people to offset their huge material losses and get rid of dependency on the Israeli economy, and supporting the families of the Palestinian martyrs as well as establishing the means for taking care of their children and attending to their education in addition to rehabilitating the injured people. They invite the OIC Member States to contribute towards financing both funds and developing their resources. The leaders express in this respect their appreciation of the initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish these two funds and its generous contribution towards financing them.

The leaders emphasize the necessity of extending financial support to Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, and Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in order to enable them to perform their tasks of safeguarding the Arab-Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and strengthening the steadfastness of its people. They call on the OIC Member States, the public and private Islamic financial and economic institutions, businessmen and individuals to extend donations to support Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, to enable them to implement their approved projects in support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the Holy City. They also call for the setting up of committees in the Member States to collect peoples' donations, in a special account, support the Al-Aqsa Intifada and protect Islamic sanctities.

The leaders call for taking measures to facilitate importation of Palestinian commodities after securing their certificates of origin. They also call for exemption of these commodities from tariffs and lifting of barriers.

The Summit invites the OIC Member States which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the peace process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel fully and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.

The leaders call for commitment to apply the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel.

The leaders request States of the world to abide by UN Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling for the non-transfer of their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. They condemn and reject the decisions adopted by the US Congress as well as statements on recognition of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital of Israel, and the transfer of the US Embassy to the Holy City. This is considered as a blatant violation of the said resolution, and a manifest challenge to the sentiments of Muslims and Christians all over the world. They confirm their determination to severe relations with any State that transfers its embassy to Al-Quds Al-Sharif or recognizes the latter as the capital of Israel.

The leaders emphasize the importance of maintaining the focus of the mass media on developments and the confrontations of the Intifada heroes in the Palestinian territories. They emphasize the importance of holding meetings with scholars, experts and specialists to develop Islamic information, and its interaction with the Islamic peoples, as well as inform Islamic masses about the Palestinian cause and its developments.

The leaders emphasize the necessity of acting continuously with the international mass media in order to lay bare the violations of Palestinian human rights, raise world conscience and mobilize international support and sympathy with the legitimate national struggle of the Palestinian people.

The leaders request the United Nations and Security Council to provide the necessary international protection to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories to forestall the grave violations they are subjected to until they are able to exercise their inalienable national rights in Palestine in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy.

The leaders request the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities for stopping the massacres of the Palestinian people by the Israeli occupation authorities, as the Council is responsible for maintaining international security and peace. They urge the US Government to enable the Security Council to carry out its obligations in conformity with the UN Charter.

The leaders call for a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention to examine Israeli violations in the occupied Palestinian territory and take appropriate measures to provide protection for the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

The leaders request the setting up of an impartial international commission of inquiry in implementation of resolution 1322 (2000) of the Security Council on responsibility for bloodsheds perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces against Palestinian citizens.

The leaders request the Security Council to set up an international criminal court to prosecute Israeli war criminals responsible for the massacre of Palestinians and other Arabs, and decide to sue them in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the International Criminal Court.

The leaders also stress the need to work for safeguarding the rights of Palestinian citizens killed or wounded through Israeli repressive practices, by making Israel liable for appropriate compensation for damages sustained by them, their families and property as a result of these practices.

The leaders reaffirm the unflagging Islamic position on the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its importance for the Islamic World, in particular the provisions of the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, held in Agadir, Kingdom of Morocco on 28 August 2000. This position asserts its support for the position of the State of Palestine asserting its sovereignty over East Jerusalem as the capital of the independent State of Palestine including Al-Haram Al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian holy places which form an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967 and rejects any attempt to limit Palestinian sovereignty over the Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The leaders assert their commitment to recognize the independent State of Palestine as soon as it is proclaimed and to endorse its request for full UN membership and call on all other UN members to do the same.

The leaders stress once again that the condition for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region is first and foremost full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and from the Lebanese territories still under occupation, including the Shaba' Farms to the internationally recognized borders in implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council resolutions 242(1967), 338(1973) and 425(1978) and the principle of peace for land, the restoration of the established national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes and properties and compensations for the damages sustained as a result of Israeli occupation in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution no.194(III) of 1948, and the establishment of its independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The leaders reaffirm their total solidarity with Syria and Lebanon and reject any Israeli threats against these two sisterly countries.

The leaders firmly reject any deviation from, prevarication or circumvention of the peace process and its principles and call upon the United States of America not to consent to any Israeli proposals that contravene international legitimacy. They also affirm their full solidarity with the Palestinian position in confronting attempts to dictate unjust, conditional and unacceptable settlements.

The leaders affirm their full confidence in the Palestinian people and leadership, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in their efforts to achieve their inalienable rights, in their just struggle to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The leaders decide to undertake the necessary action required by the serious events taking place in the occupied Palestinian territories so as to project full Islamic solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Chair of the Summit is entrusted in coordination with the Chair of Al-Quds Committee, with conducting the necessary contacts in order to implement the relevant resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit.

The leaders decide to commission Member States' missions accredited to the UN in New York and Geneva and other places to take effective and sustained action to ensure the adherence to and implementation of the provision of this Declaration and particularly to coordinate among themselves to mobilize the necessary support for Palestine's request for international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and its renewed request that the Security Council consider Israeli violations and practices in case Israel continues its current policies and stands.

Annex V

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Doha Declaration

Ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada"

16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

We the Kings, Presidents, Emirs, Heads of State and Government Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference meeting in the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha, capital of the State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H, corresponding to 12-13 November 2000,

While we stress the importance of this Summit Conference, the first to be held by the OIC at the dawn of the Third Millennium, and is witnessing radical changes in various fields and at all levels.

And while we express our total confidence that the State of Qatar, under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, will lead the OIC wisely and aptly during its Chairmanship, improve the performance and effectiveness of our Organization with a view to realizing the interest of the Islamic Ummah, increasing its efficacy and presence in the international arena.

As such, the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference of the OIC constitutes a turning point in the pursuit of its lofty objectives, in view of the numerous and important achievements of the previous Summit Conferences of the OIC and considering the current challenges facing the Islamic Ummah.

We declare with great pride that the lofty precepts of our noble religion offer optimal solutions to the contemporary problems facing human societies for Islam is the religion of love, justice, tolerance, progress and respect for human rights and dignity.

We consider that the initiative of Dialogue among Civilizations constitutes a new paradigm and universal vision to build an equitable international order, founded on inclusion, participation, mutual understanding, and tolerance among peoples and nations.

We pledge to pursue with greater determination our efforts to disseminate the true image of Islam and highlight its importance as a fundamental source of human civilization, at a time when it is being constantly misrepresented through various means.

We resolve to achieve the unity of the Islamic Ummah by our attachment to the values of our religion reviving the spirit of solidarity, tolerance and brotherhood as called for by Islam, and reinforcing the bonds of common values and interests.

We reiterate our commitment to the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and reaffirm our resolve to actively contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security based on justice as a high priority of the Organization in the principles and objectives of its Charter, and underline the imperative of global adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law in particular the principles of sovereign equality non-intervention and the right of peoples under foreign occupation or alien domination to self-determination by all without any discrimination or double standards.

We reaffirm our solidarity with the Palestinian people and its leadership which leads their just struggle to regain their inalienable national rights, including the right of return to their homes and properties, and the right to establish their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and pay tribute to the steadfastness and courage they have shown and to the spirit of sacrifice with which their martyrs have written a glorious chapter for the liberation of Palestine which is considered the foremost Islamic cause. We are of the view that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by the implementation of all resolutions of international legitimacy on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly Security Council resolutions 242(1967) and 338(1973) and General Assembly resolutions 194(III) of 1948, which provide for the right of the Palestinian refugees to return and receive reparations, as well as all other relevant resolutions.

We condemn once again Israel's consistent refusal to respect the resolutions and the will of the international community which assert the right of the Palestinian people to achieve its full rights and establish its independent State with Al-Quds as its capital and demand Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights to the line of 4 June 1967 and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. We reaffirm, in this context, the Declaration on Al-Aqsa Intifadah – the Palestinian Independence Intifadah which we have adopted during the current session, in particular concerning guaranteeing international protection for the unarmed Palestinian people against the barbaric Israeli aggression.

We also reaffirm our determination to further all the causes of the Islamic Ummah by drawing inspiration from the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. In this context we reaffirm our solidarity and support for the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to self-determination, as we lay stress on the resolutions stipulating the recognition and safeguard of the rights of Muslim minorities and communities wherever they may be.

We launch an appeal to all the world leaders to combine their efforts within the United Nations and within regional organizations with a view to eliminating all causes of tension that beset our world including such scourges as poverty, ignorance, social exclusion, diseases like AIDS, and illegal migration, piracy, illicit traffic in drugs and arms.

We again condemn all forms and manifestations of terrorism whatever its source as reflected in the unanimous adoption of the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, and in the repeated promises for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to address this phenomenon in an effective manner away from racism and bias and to consider effective ways and means to eradicate it. We reaffirm here that a clear separation must be made between terrorism, on the one hand, and people's struggle for national liberation including the struggle of the Palestinian people and the elimination of foreign occupation and colonial hegemony as well as for regaining the right to self-determination, on the other hand.

We warn of the serious threats posed by nuclear arsenals and other weapons of mass destruction to international peace and security, particularly in the Middle East region as a result of Israel's refusal to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to subject its nuclear facilities to surveillance by the International Atomic Energy Agency. We demand that Israel submits to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and declares its rejection of nuclear weapons, thereby following the example of all other States in the region.

We again declare the will to interact with the phenomenon of globalization and direct the strategy of cooperation and related action plans that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has drawn up to take full advantage of globalization, and avoid its negative aspects, especially with respect to Islamic identity and culture. From this perspective we have agreed that the strengthening of the consultation mechanism within the OIC or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, with a view to coordinating the positions of its members as regards the negotiations at the World Trade Organization and consolidating economic cooperation in other international fora, between Islamic States, are considered a pressing duty dictated by the noble precepts of tolerant Islam as well as by the requirements of development, particularly in the shadow of the developments of globalization.

We call for improving the performance of international financial institutions in order to avoid crises and the situation of instability experienced by the international financial system.

We consider the establishment of an Islamic Common Market a long-term objective with important dimensions that necessitate continuous pursuit to implement staggered practical steps and programmes to realize that objective. The project requires the free flow of goods and services through the establishment of an Islamic free-trade zone, the implementation of agreements and programmes of economic and commercial cooperation, and especially the framework agreement on the establishment of the trade preferential system. In this context, we call on Member States to adopt comprehensive economic reforms that give opportunity to take advantage of the privileges granted within the framework of the Agreement of the World Trade Organization and the overall promotion of Islamic World economies.

We express our solidarity with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and taking cognizance of the effective role it has played in promoting economic and commercial cooperation among Member States, we call for the need to support the Bank and uphold the economic programme it has undertaken, so that it may play the role it is entrusted with for the economic and social development of Member States.

We appreciate the orientation of the Member States towards the implementation of effective privatization programmes and granting more freedom to capital flow, which will require the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for data exchange and clearance in the activity of shares and bonds and the creation of financial instruments in conformity with Islamic Sharia.

We reach out to the world leaders who are seeking to achieve peace and cooperation – which are two objectives of the OIC – to spur them all to make every effort to bring reconciliation among mankind by deepening common values among peoples and strengthening the bonds of interdependence among them within the framework of fruitful and constructive cooperation which allows for respect of religious and cultural specificities. The OIC has submitted this noble goal to the United Nations for adoption with a view to developing an International Code of Conduct urging cooperation and rapprochement among nations.

In order to enable the OIC assume its role to fulfill the objectives and principles of its Charter, we decide to upgrade the mechanisms and organs of the Organization and modernize them in the various fields so as to insure the implementation of its resolutions.

We entrust the Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference with holding consultations with Member States to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Declaration in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Organs of the OIC.

Doha, State of Qatar
17 Sha'ban 1421H
13 November 2000

Annex VI

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on political, Muslim minorities and communities, legal and information affairs adopted by the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada"

Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

Contents

	Subject	Page
1.	Resolution No. 1/9-P(IS) On the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict	63
2.	Resolution No. 2/9-P(IS) On the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif	69
3.	Resolution No. 3/9-P(IS) On the Occupied Syrian Golan	74
4.	Resolution No. 4/9-P(IS) On Israel's Continued Occupation of Parts of Lebanon and its continued detention of Lebanese citizens in its jails and detention camps	77
5.	Resolution No. 5/9-P(IS) On the Current Situation of the Peace Process in the Middle East	79
6.	Resolution No. 6/9-P(IS) On the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf	81
7.	Resolution No. 7/9-P(IS) On the Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency	83
8.	Resolution No. 8/9-P(IS) on the situation in Afghanistan	85
9.	Resolution No. 9/9-P(IS) on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	89
10.	Resolution No. 10/9-P(IS) on action programme on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Assistance Mobilization Group — B&H	91
11.	Resolution No. 11/9-P(IS) on the situation in Kosovo	95
12.	Resolution No. 12/9-P(IS) on the situation in Somalia	97
13.	Resolution No. 13/9-P(IS) on the situation in Chechnya	100
14.	Resolution No. 14/9-P(IS) on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute	102
15.	Resolution No. 15/9-P(IS) on the escalation of the tensions in Jammu and Kashmir	106
16.	Resolution No. 16/9-P(IS) on demanding the final lifting of sanctions imposed against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	108
17.	Resolution No. 17/9-P(IS) on the political situation in Sierra Leone	109

18. Resolution No. 18/9-P(IS) on the political situation in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros 111

19. Resolution No. 19/9-P(IS) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait 113

20. Resolution No. 20/9-P(IS) on the support for Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development and to safeguard its identity and cultural heritage in the face of current challenges 114

21. Resolution No. 21/9-P(IS) on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan 115

22. Resolution No. 22/9-P(IS) on U.S. attack on Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum 118

23. Resolution No. 23/9-P(IS) on the situation in Cyprus 119

24. Resolution No. 24/9-P(IS) on the problem of refugees in the Muslim world 122

25. Resolution No. 25/9-P(IS) on the impact of advances in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on Sovereignty of Member States 124

26. Resolution No. 26/9-P(IS) on UN Reform including the expansion and reform of the Security Council 126

27. Resolution No. 27/9-P(IS) on the Islamic world and the challenges of globalization 128

28. Resolution No. 28/9-P(IS) on the security and solidarity of Islamic States 130

29. Resolution No. 29/9-P(IS) on phenomena of unilateral economic sanctions in general 133

30. Resolution No. 30/9-P(IS) on the US decision to impose unilateral economic sanctions against Sudan 135

31. Resolution No. 31/9-P(IS) on the critical economic situation and the debt burden in Africa 137

32. Resolution No. 32/9-P(IS) on Islamic solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel 140

33. Resolution No. 33/9-P(IS) on the establishment of an international fund for solidarity and poverty-combating 143

34. Resolution No. 34/9-P(IS) on support for Niger's efforts to consolidate its national unity and achieve its objectives for the development of the Northern Pastoral area 144

35. Resolution No. 35/9-P(IS) on assistance for the reconstruction and development of the Northern Regions of Mali 146

36. Resolution No. 36/9-P(IS) on solidarity with the Republic of Guinea to face the consequences of instability in West Africa 148

37. Resolution No. 37/9-P(IS) on solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the D'Amato Law 150

38. Resolution No. 38/9-P(IS) on the Right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive reparations for losses resulting from U.S. aggression in 1986 152

39. Resolution No. 39/9-P(IS) on the question of reparations and compensation for colonization and after-effects of war 154

40. Resolution No. 40/9-P(IS) on the developments in the international situation and steps taken for general and complete disarmament and its implications for the security of Islamic States 156

41. Resolution No. 41/9-P(IS) on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and South-East Asia 160

42. Resolution No. 42/9-P(IS) on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 163

43. Resolution No. 43/9-P(IS) on regional arms control and disarmament 165

44. Resolution No. 44/9-P(IS) on the regional military balance 167

45. Resolution No. 45/9-P(IS) on the problem of dumping of dangerous nuclear and toxic wastes in the Islamic States 168

46. Resolution No. 46/9-P(IS) on problem of mines in Moslem World and the operations of demining 170

47. Resolution No. 47/9-P(IS) on combating the illegal proliferation, build-up and circulation of light weapons 172

48. Resolution No. 48/9-P(IS) on 2005 Conference to review the non-proliferation treaty 174

49. Resolution No. 49/9-P(IS)
On the Comorian Island of Mayotte 176

50. Resolution No. 50/9-P(IS)
On the Initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan for convening a Conference for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia 178

51. Resolution No. 51/9-P(IS)
On the preservation of the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States 181

52. Resolution No. 52/9-P(IS)
On strengthening coordination and consultation among Islamic States 182

53. Resolution No. 53/9-P(IS)
On the aggression against Republic of Guinea 184

54. Resolution No. 54/9-P(IS) on Adoption by Islamic States of a unified stand at international forums 185

55. Resolution No. 55/9-P(IS) on the Safeguarding of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States 186

56. Resolution No. 56/9-P(IS) on Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines 190

57. Resolution No. 57/9-P(IS) on the Situation of Turkish Muslim minority in the Western Thrace 193

58. Resolution No. 58/9-P(IS) on the Muslim minority in Myanmar 195

59. Resolution No. 59/9-P(IS) on
The International Islamic Court of Justice 196

60. Resolution No. 60/9-P(IS) on
The Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam 197

61. Resolution 61/9-P(IS) on
Coordination Among Member States in the Field of Human Rights 199

62. Resolution No. 62/9-P(IS) on
Slanderous Campaigns Waged by Certain Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Against a Number of OIC Member States Targeting the Islamic Sharia Under the Mantle of Human Rights Protection 201

63. Resolution No. 63/9-P(IS) on
The Status of Signature and Ratification of the Agreements Concluded Under the Auspices of the OIC 203

64. Resolution No. 64/9-P(IS) on
The Convening of an International Conference Under the Auspices of the U.N. to Define Terrorism and Distinguish it From Peoples' Struggle for National Liberation 204

65. Resolution No. 65/9-P(IS) on
The OIC Convention for Combating International Terrorism 206

66. Resolution No. 66/9-P(IS) on
The Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity in Combating Hijacking 208

67. Resolution No. 67/9-P(IS) on
OIC inputs to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance 210

68. Resolution No. 68/9-P(IS) on
Defamation of Islam 211

69. Resolution No. 69/9-P(IS) on Activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in the framework of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) 212

70. Resolution No. 70/9-P(IS) on the Information Plan and their Funding Problems 213

71. Resolution No. 71/9-P(IS) on Updating the Mechanisms of the Islamic Information Strategy Including the Islamic Satellite 215

72. Resolution No. 72/9-P(IS) on the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) 217

73. Resolution No. 73/9-P(IS) on the Islamic States Broadcasting Organizations (ISBO) 218

74. Resolution No. 74/9-P(IS) on Supporting the Candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia to host the Information Society World Summit 219

RESOLUTION NO. 1/9-P (IS)
ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict (Document No. IS/9-2000/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 1322 (2000) and General Assembly resolution no. 194 as well as the resolution adopted by the extraordinary session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Arab territories;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistence in its crimes as well as repressive and terrorist practices while continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of the existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and other Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the desecration of holy places and other harm done to both Muslim and Christian shrines;

Strongly condemning as well the provocative visit by Ariel Sharon, head of the Israeli Likud party, under the protection of thousands of Israeli troops, to Al-Haram Al-Quds Al-Sharif (the holy noble sanctuary in Al-Quds), which constituted the start of the bloody massacres conducted against Muslim worshippers inside the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and Palestinian citizens in all parts of the Palestinian territories;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

Affirming the Islamic states' commitment to achieving just and comprehensive peace in the area;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries, while jeopardizing international peace and security;

Res.No.1/9-P(IS)

Holding Israel fully responsible for the destruction of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's obstinacy and intransigence, its reneging on the foundations that underlay the peace process, especially Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with all the agreements concluded in its context;

Hailing the resolutions of the Extraordinary Summit of the League of Arab States held in Cairo from 21-22 October 2000;

Hailing the just struggle and the valiant "Intifada" (uprising) of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;

Determined to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

1 - **Reiterates** all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly those of the latter's 18th session in connection with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2 - **Stresses** the necessity to set up an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital and the imperative implementation of all the international resolutions and decisions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) and those relating to the issue of Al-Quds, especially Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) as well as U.N. General Assembly resolution 223/51 of 1997 and no.194 adopted by the same body on the refugee issue, considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the region.

3 - **Backs** the stance of the State of Palestine based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which are part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. The Conference **also Emphasizes** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and **vehemently rejects** any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4 - **Presents its condolences** to the Palestinian people, their Leadership and Institutions for their great martyrs and wishes the heroes a speedy recovery. It **pays a glowing tribute** to the heroic Intifada of the Palestinian people "the blessed Intifada of Al-Aqsa" in defense of the Holy City of Al-Quds and all other sanctuaries and shrines, with the unstinted objective of ending the Israeli occupation and giving substance to the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the valiant Palestinian people. The Conference **invites** [OIC] Member States to keep on fostering their solidarity with the Palestinian people and supporting their just and legitimate struggle and to muster all the potentialities of the Islamic Ummah (worldwide Muslim community) to help them achieve their national goals in full.

5 - **Underscores** the necessity to stop all colonialist settlement activities and Israeli measures and practices contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the

"international legality" and running counter as well to the accords signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference **urges the U.N. Security Council** to prevent and ban such measures and see to it that the Israeli colonial settlements are removed in accordance with Security Council resolution 465 and to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to prevent and prohibit settlement in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, in line with Security Council resolution 446.

6 - **Exhorts the Security Council** to set up an international commission of enquiry on the massacres which, perpetrated by Israel, led to the fall of over two hundred (200) martyrs and the injury of thousands [of other Palestinians]. The Conference also **urges the Security Council** to establish a special international criminal court, in conformity with International Law to try those Israeli war criminals who carried out or were behind the savage slaughters. In the meantime, it **calls upon the international community** to shoulder their responsibilities in ensuring necessary international protection of the Palestinian people nationals in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories to enable them to regain their inalienable national rights, concretize their national sovereignty over their national soil and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.

7 - **Insists** on the necessity of implementing Security Council resolution 237 on the return of the Palestinian displaced persons and General Assembly resolution 194 on the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and property, as a cornerstone of the final, just and overall settlement.

8 - **Affirms** its support of the Middle East peace process along the foundations it proceeded from at the Madrid Peace Conference, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, resolutions and decisions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the "land for peace" principle which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the establishment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967, line and from the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders, and the call for the genuine and accurate implementation of all the international agreements signed in this framework between the parties concerned.

9 - **Underlines** that Israel's flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based and its reneging on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination, prevarication and dodging insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process. The Conference **blames the Israeli Government** and **holds it fully responsible** for such a deadlock.

10 - **Reaffirms** the continuous nature of the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian issue until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its facets that would bring about the end of

the occupation and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.

11 - **Urges** the countries of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil, and extend to it all kinds of support and assistance to consolidate its sovereignty over the Palestinian land, within the June 4th, 1967, borders, in accordance with the resolutions and decisions of the "international legitimacy," and **exhorts** the countries of the world also to back the State of Palestine in obtaining full-fledged United Nations membership.

12 - **Calls for action** at the United Nations and other international institutions and forums to compel Israel to free the Arab and Palestinian detainees and captives in Israeli jails, return the deportees, end the practice of collective sanctions and the confiscation operations of land and property as well as the demolition of homes and abstain forthwith from undertaking any action that imperils life and the Environment in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

13 - **Urges** all states, competent authorities and other concerned quarters to foster the international program for economic, social and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, extend the prescribed assistance to the Palestinian people to help them build their national economy and take concrete action to consolidate their national institutions and enable them to set up their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.

14 - **Affirms** the necessity to intensify the good offices and efforts being exerted for the holding of a meeting of the high signatories of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war, with a view to taking the necessary radical measures designed to guarantee the implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

15 - **Urges** the international community and all the states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, especially the United States of America (USA) and others as well as the international donor institutions and funds to halt the assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonial settlement designs in the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.

16 - The Summit requests the OIC Member States which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel fully and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region..

17 - **Calls** for commitment to implement the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel, for considering the legislations, rules and status governing the boycott action, the general principles of the boycott, the Islamic law and the by-laws of the regional offices and their periodical meetings as part of the national legislations in force, and for the creation of the necessary offices and mechanisms for so doing.

18 - **Hails** the steadfastness of Lebanon – Government, People and Resistance – and what it has achieved in terms of the liberation of the Lebanese territories and the repelling of the Israeli occupation. The Conference **supports** Lebanon in its efforts to liberate its entire territories to the internationally recognized borders. It URGES the United Nations to force Israel to pay damage for all the losses it inflicted or caused as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. The Conference holds Israel responsible for any action of a nature as to infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence and safety of its people and integrity of its territories.

19 - **Strongly condemns** Israel's policy of refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 of 1981 and of imposing its mandate, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies of annexation, building of colonial settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources and imposition of Israeli citizenship upon Syrian citizens. The Conference considers all such measures as null and void and constituting a violation of those provisions and principles of International Law pertaining to occupation and war, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. It URGES Israel to completely evacuate the entire occupied Syrian Golan and pull back to the June 4th, 1967 lines.

20 - **Urges** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. decisions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the Nuclear Weapons Non Proliferation Treaty, implement the decisions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for all Israeli nuclear installations to submit to the Agency's comprehensive guarantee system, imperatively declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and present to both the Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps for the creation, in the Middle East, of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons – which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

21. **Insists** on the continuing responsibility of UNRWA in fulfilling its duties towards the Palestinian people wherever they may be in accordance with the UNGA resolution on the matter. It **calls** on Member States to request of the UN Secretary-General that the **Conciliation Committee,** in collaboration with UNRWA and relevant states, carry out a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees and their property and develop a global vision to solve their problems based on their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, in accordance with

UN resolution 194. It calls on states to extend further support to cover the budget of UNRWA and enable it to continue providing its services.

22 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the pursuance and enhancing of communications and coordination on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), on the one hand, and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Organization (UNO) and its specialized agencies, on the other. The Conference EXPRESSES its appreciation for their show of solidarity and support to the Palestinian people's just struggle.

23 - **Charges** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the tenth (10^{th}) session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.2/9-P (IS)
ON THE
CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

After considering the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. IS/9-2000/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as it is the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly and International Security Council decisions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Re-endorsing resolutions 2/10 of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) extraordinary emergency session dated April 24, 1997 and 3/10-b dated July 15, 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the rest of the Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Condemning in the strongest terms the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and its desecration of shrines and sanctuaries;

Reaffirming the terms of all the International Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly denouncing the provocative visit to the Haram Al-Sharif in Al-Quds (the Noble Sanctuary) by Ariel Sharon, September 28, 2000, accompanied by thousands of Israeli troops – the visit that marked the start of the bloody massacres perpetrated by the Israeli forces against the Muslim worshippers at the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and Palestinian citizens in all parts of the Palestinian territories – which led to the fall of over two hundred (200) "shaheed" (martyrs) and thousands of Palestinian casualties;

Equally denouncing in the strongest terms all the illegal measures and practices running counter to all international resolutions, decisions and laws undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist trampling and the judaization schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

1 - **Reaffirms its endorsement** of all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conference, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 18th Session.

2 - **Emphasizes** that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied from 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

3 - **Asserts** its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The **summit** also **affirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it **underlines** its rejection of any attempt to reduce or minimize Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4 - **Considers** definitely as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," world covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties – decisions that call for the revival of the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in particular resolution 446.

5 - **Urges** all countries of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which exhorts them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. The resolution also invites them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. The states are also requested to declare their condemnation and rejection of the recommendation passed by the U.S. Congress and the American statements in favor of the recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. The Summit CALLS for severing relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Al-Quds as Israel's capital.

6 - **Calls** for legal proceedings to challenge the soundness of the law passed by the American Congress on recognizing Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and moving the American Embassy to it, on the ground that this law gives preference to a religious group over another, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America based on equality among religious and ethnic groups. Moreover, the land on which the would-be embassy is to be built in the occupied City of Al-Quds is a stolen land originally belonging to an Islamic "waqf" [Muslim trust-fund].

7 - **Urges** all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds for its being part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexing of the Holy City.

8 - **Exhorts** the international community, especially the Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, to lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to ensure the liberty of worship therein along with the respect of the religious rites of all divine religions, to stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as the emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.

9 - **Strongly condemns** the decisions of the Israeli "Supreme Court" on the City of Al-Quds Al-Shaif, especially the one issued on July 25, 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the praying area of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated September 23, 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the area covered by the "State of Israel." The **Conference** considers such measures as deliberate provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its praying areas and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.

10 - **Strongly condemns** Israel for giving orders to close the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and preventing them from freely conducting their activities. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous

violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.

11 - **Pays a glowing tribute** to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Al-Hasan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian owners. The **Conference** similarly expresses its gratitude to His late Majesty's successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, surrounding it with his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.

12 - **Thanks** the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects. The **summit** calls upon all Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

13 - **Lays stress** on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.

14 - **Invites** the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the judaization of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially:

- No. 465 of March 1, 1980, confirming the illegality of the building of Israeli colonialist settlements in this part and stressing that they ought to be dismantled and removed;

- No. 476 dated June 30, 1980, emphasizing that all measures which altered the features of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographic, demographic and historic status "are null and void" and must be reversed according to the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions;

- No. 478 dated August 20, 1980, deciding not to recognize the so-called "Fundamental Law" and other such Israeli acts designed to alter the

- features and status of Al-Quds. It urged the states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to remove them from the Holy City. It also called for support to help the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif resist the judaization measures and their uprooting from their own City.

15 - **Welcomes** the basic agreement signed between the PLO and the Vatican, February 15, 2000, which agreement considers any unilateral decisions or actions, such as altering the distinctive character of Al-Quds and its legal status as rejected both morally and legally. It underlines necessity for joint Islamic-Christian action to preserve the City of Al-Quds and its religious, historic, civilization-related and cultural character.

16 - **Reiterates** the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.

17 - **Charges** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the tenth (10th) session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/9-P (IS)
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/27-P of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17.12.1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which are resolution No. 38/54 adopted by the Fifty-fourth Session dated 1/12/1999;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981); which considered null and void and with no legal consequence Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan;

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the international community and its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions though they were considered null and void and illegitimate by the international community,

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area constitutes a violation of this Convention and a demolition of the peace process,

Affirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Condemns Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community by withdrawing from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the UN General Assembly as well as international law.

Expressing concern over Israel's disavowal of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the UN Security Council

Res.No.3/9-P(IS)

resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the peace-for-land formula and over the risks resulting from Israel's reneging on the commitments and obligations reached,

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and **declares** its support for this resistance.

2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, the Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in times of war dated 12 August 1949 and relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the principles of international law, in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

3. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto, exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them, and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

4. **Strongly condemns** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

5. **Condemns** repeated Israeli threats against Syria aiming at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.

6. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region.

7. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the Occupied Golan.

8. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to immediately begin demarcating that line.

9. **Demands** Israel to fully comply with the fundamental principles of the peace process as initiated in Madrid consistent with Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and the principle of "land for peace" and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far.

10. **Demands anew** all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.

11. **Calls upon** the co-sponsors of the peace process and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and to immediately start demarcating this line in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

12. **Declares** its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/9-P (IS)
ON
ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF LEBANON AND ITS CONTINUED DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ITS JAILS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Commending the steadfastness of Lebanon and the valor of its national resistance in achieving victory over the Israeli occupation forces and liberating most of its territories in the South and Western Bekaa;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on solidarity with Lebanon to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories in the South and the Western Bekaa;

Noting Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories, including the Shabaa farms, its incomplete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories back to the internationally recognized borders in accordance with Security Council Resolution No.425 (1978) and its continued invasion of Lebanese regional waters and airspace;

Concerned at Israel's continued, arbitrary detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and camps in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907;

Recalling as well the resolutions of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails;

Reaffirming Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses in human life, material damages and substantial economic losses it has suffered as a result of Israel's repeated aggressions against Lebanese citizens and infrastructure, and the ensuing damages and heavy loss of life and property;

1. **Expresses** its congratulations and appreciation to the Republic, President, Government and People of Lebanon and commends the valorous Lebanese resistance for the admirable Lebanese resistance which has repelled the Israeli forces from the South of Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.

2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for the continued occupation of portions of territories within the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon, including the Shabaa farms in contravention of the provisions of Security Council Resolution No.425.

3. **Reaffirms** the Islamic Summit Conference's commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and supports the position of the Lebanese government.

4. which insists on the necessity of ensuring the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories back to internationally recognized borders and of bringing them under Lebanese sovereignty. It **reaffirms** Lebanon's right to recover every inch of its occupied territories and to reserve the right to resist Israeli occupation by all legitimate means until the liberation of all its territories including the Shabaa farms.

5. **Calls on** the international community, judiciary and political bodies and Member States to condemn Israel and bring pressure to bear on it to give compensation to Lebanon for the damages caused by Israeli repeated aggressions against Lebanese territories since the establishment of the State of Israel.

6. **Calls on** the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to promptly release all Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained as hostages in Israeli prisons and camps in violation of the provisions of international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907, and **urges** Member States and international organizations to bring pressure to bear on Israel to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons on a regular basis, report on their conditions, and provide them with health and humanitarian care.

7. **Reaffirms** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and warns that not solving the problem of Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon on the basis of UNGA resolution No. 194 jeopardizes the security and stability of the region and impedes the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace therein.

8. **Considers** that the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the appropriate way of achieving security and stability in the region. For this reason, it calls upon the international community, particularly the sponsors of the peace process – the United States and the Russian Federation – and the European Union (EU) to play a more effective role in ensuring the success of the settlement issue in accordance with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the decisions of international legality, particularly Resolution 425, 242 and 338. It considers also that the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation is a victory for Lebanon that serves the Arab and Islamic interests which will only be complete when the prompt and complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line, is secured and when the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the right to repatriation, and refusal to be resettled away from their homeland are restored.

9. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/9-P (IS)
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Referring to the resolutions and decisions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee;

Having examined the serious and urgent situation entailed by the continued intransigent policies of successive Israeli government's hostile to peace,

1. **Reaffirms** its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

2. **Reaffirms** its commitment to a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 guaranteeing Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and securing the Palestinian people's imprescriptible, national rights including the right to return to its homes and properties in line with Resolution 194 and to establish its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. **Strongly denounces** the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to the peace process and are designed to undermine it through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

4. **Expresses its strong condemnation** and anger regarding brutal Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the threats made by Israeli officials against Syrian and Lebanon, and holds Israel responsible for returning the region to the wear atmosphere, which jeoparadizes international security and peace.

5. **Requests** the OIC member states which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel fully and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/9-P (IS)
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. **Reaffirms** all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2. **Expresses** its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

3. **Urges** Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.

4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.

Res.No.6/9-P(IS)

5. **Commends** the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/9-P (IS)
ON
BAIT MAL AL-QUDS Al-SHARIF AGENCY

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Recalling resolution no.27/8-C (IS) of the eighth (8th) session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran (1997);

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the 15th, 16th and 17th sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and regulating of Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

Mindful of the resolutions of the Twenty-third (23rd) Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) (Conakry, 1995) and the 26th ICFM (Ougadougou, 1998), which welcomed the establishment of Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the fifth (5th) session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-third (23rd) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2000), both blessing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and judaization designs:

1 - **Pays tribute** to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitumal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;

2 - **Expresses,** in the same vein, its best wishes and thanks to his successor His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;

3 - **Notes with satisfaction** the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its well-studied projects;

4 - **Invites** OIC member states to extend their support to Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

5 - **Urges** Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and other individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

6 - **Exhorts** firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of judaization and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.

7 - **Calls upon** member states to extend invitations to the Agency's Director General to visit them and to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it. An example may be taken from the successful visit made by the Director General to Cairo in October 1999.

RESOLUTION NO.8/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Reaffirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and stability;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1413H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened and the armed conflict has continued;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss of life, wide spread destruction, human rights violation, discrimination against women, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Reaffirming the need for scrupulous respect for the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in Afghanistan; and stressing that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lies with the Afghan people themselves;

Expressing concern over the steady rise in the cultivation, production and trafficking of illicit drugs in Afghanistan;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard,

Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (IS/9-2000/PIL/D.1).

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the ongoing hostilities between the Afghan parties and demands all parties to the conflict to stop fighting and resume negotiations without delay and preconditions under OIC and UN auspices and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based multi-ethnic representative government.

2. **Welcomes** the initiative of Syed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, on Afghanistan, and **requests** the Afghan parties to show further interaction and the greatest of flexibility in the on-going negotiations within the framework of the initiative in order to reach the required solution that would satisfy all Afghans and save the country from further fighting which has been going on for two decades.

3. **Emphasizes** cooperation and coordination between the OIC and UN to ensure the necessary atmosphere for achieving national concord among the Afghan parties and express its readiness, in cooperation with the UN to guarantee the results achieved by the Afghan in the context of the Islamic initiative.

4. **Strongly condemns** the breaking into the diplomatic premises of the Islamic Republic of Iran and murdering of Iranian diplomats and journalists in Mazar-e-Sharif, expressing sympathy with the families of the deceased and states that these acts constitutes flagrant violation of the international law and in this connection appreciates any efforts to ensure that the criminals are brought to justice.

5. **Reaffirms** that there is no military solution to the Afghan crisis and calls upon the Afghan parties to renounce and refrain from the use of force and resort anew to dialogue and understanding in order to achieve a solution acceptable to all parties.

6. **Also calls upon** Afghan parties for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire and support for all the efforts being made in this regard.

7. **Emphasizes** the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement through immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of negotiations.

8. **Expresses its appreciation** and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.

9. **Calls upon** the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.

10. **Also calls upon** all States immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.

11. **Reaffirms** the decisions of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghan problem.

12. **Calls** for full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

13. **Emphasizes** the need for continued coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan by setting a credible intra-Afghan mechanism.

14. **Expresses its appreciation** for the continuing efforts of the United Nations in cooperation with the OIC to draw the attention of the international community to the deteriorating economic and political conditions of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in this connection and encourages the continuing cooperation between the OIC and the UN Special Mission.

15. **Welcomes** all the efforts made by various international organizations, particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the Islamic countries in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.

16. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank to prepare a report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, when stability is restored in preparation for re-establishing its infrastructure.

17. **Appeals** to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the exacerbated situation in Afghanistan because of the drought which hit the country by extending generous assistance.

18. **Emphasizes** the urgent need for the establishment of a fund for assisting the Afghan People under the auspices of the OIC with voluntary contributions.

19. **Calls** for effective measures by all Afghans, especially farmers, to eliminate the production and exportation of illicit drugs and to desist from cultivating them and **appeals** to the international community to support crop substitution programmes.

20. **Urges** Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and **calls** for speedy and voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees to their country and their rehabilitation.

21. **Welcomes** the initiatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations to hold negotiations between Afghan parties and calls upon the two warring parties in Afghanistan to cooperate fully with the United Nations.

22. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling all the previous resolutions and declarations adopted by the OIC on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Welcoming the principles, objectives and goals of the Charter of Stability in the Balkans;

Noting the political changes following recent elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which hopefully will lead to improving the political situation and stability in the region;

Reaffirms the commitment of the OIC Member States to preserve unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, as well as its multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious structure;

Declares their full support for the full and consistent implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, as well as to the key intentions of the Stability Pact for South East Europe and expresses their political readiness to continue participating in the meetings of the Peace Implementation Council and the Steering Board of the Peace Agreement, including the Reconstruction Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Deeply concerned with the inconsistencies in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, particularly relating to the building-up of the State institutions, State regulatory framework, return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin and capturing of indicted war criminals and to bring them to trial;

Expressing its support for the declaration adopted at the Peace Implementation Council Meeting held on 23 May 2000 in Brussels and conclusions of its previous meetings;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.2).

1. **Urges** international community to speed up and profound the open processes of reconstruction, democratization and reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. **Expresses** their readiness to continue participating in the whole peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its development on the basis of the open process of liberalization and regularization of the economic system of the State;

3. **Reiterates** their spirit of solidarity and expresses readiness to continue assisting people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in rebuilding their multicultural society, including cultural and religious objects;

4. **Emphasizes** the crucial role of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina in promoting peace, justice and reconciliation and **urges** the speed and effective capturing of the indicted war criminal, as well as full implementation of the UNGA Resolution relating to Srebrenica Massacre as well as apportioning responsibility for the occurrence of the massacre and taking the necessary measures in this regard;

5. **Expresses** its support to the High Representative in monitoring and implementing particularly the three key areas, namely economic reform, acceleration of the return of refugees and displaced persons and the consolidation of institutions especially at the state level.

6. **Stresses** that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, should be further supported politically and materially, having in mind its crucial role for achieving lasting peace for all;

7. **Emphasizes** also the importance of the economic recovery and the key role of economic revitalization in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and **invites** the economic operators and banks of the OIC countries to investigate the possibilities to take active role in these processes;

8. **Acknowledges** the significance of the continued contributions of the OIC members of the Peace Implementation council to the budget of the Office of the High Representative.

9. **Proceed** from the spirit of the Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership of the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo on the 10th of April 1996, and taking into account the changing situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina decides to adopt the Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an annex to this resolution.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution as well as the Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.10/9-P (IS)
ON
ACTION PROGRAMME ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND THE ASSISTANCE MOBILIZATION GROUP – B&H

Proceeding from the Resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted at the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000);

The Conference Decides

1. **To continue** contributing to the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina through Peace Implementation Council and the Steering Board of the Framework Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, while following actions of the International community in pursuing aims and objectives of the Stability Pact for the South East Europe, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

   To support politically and materially, comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, bearing in mind its crucial role for achieving lasting peace;.

2. **To investigate** new possibilities for bilateral cooperation of the OIC Countries with Bosnia and Herzegovina in all areas, particularly in the trade, investment, business cooperation and cultural exchange;

3. **To examine** possible forms of cooperation with and assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina also via the OIC institutions, organizations, banks, particularly in the humanitarian, economic and cultural areas;

4. **To continue** assisting Bosnia and Herzegovina at the international level and bilaterally, especially in the areas of:

   a). **Humanitarian** assistance relating to the return of refuges and displaced persons to their homes of origin;
   b). **Assistance** to the huge number of socially dependent categories (shehids, invalids, civil victims of war, retired persons etc);
   c). **Rebuilding** and rehabilitation of religious and cultural objects;
   d). **Demining** and rehabilitation of mine victims;
   e). **Legal** support relating to war crimes and aggression, particularly supporting the actions by the International Crimes Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia and action of the international Court of Justice relating to legal action of Bosnia and Herzegovina for aggression and genocide against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Monte Negro) as well as action on succession of Former Yugoslavia;
   f). **Supporting** the action to search for missing persons and identifying killed persons in mass graves;

g). **Implementing** effectively all OIC programmes in areas vital for the consolidation and stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

h). **Searching** for all mutually advantageous forms of cooperation aimed at rehabilitating and reviving economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and strengthening its capacities for international cooperation, including broader cooperation with the OIC member countries;

5. **To undertake** a comprehensive inventory of all Islamic assistance extended to Bosnia and Herzegovina and a through evaluation of all projects suggested by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to urge the Islamic financial institutions particularly, the IDB and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and industry to provide detailed feedback on the measures taken by them in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6. **Adoption** of the Special Declaration on redefining the priorities of the AMG-B&H and establishing a Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed to this resolution.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to undertake necessary steps in operationalizing different forms of assistance and cooperation of the OIC countries and the institutions of the OIC with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Res. No.10/9-P(IS)

SPECIAL DECLARATION
of
the Session of the OIC Foreign Ministers
on
Redefining the priorities of the AMG- B&H
and
Establishing the Trust Fund for Urgent Return of
Refugees and Displaced Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Proceeding from the Resolution on Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted at the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Kuala Lumpur from 27-30 June 2000, and building on the conclusions of the Eighth Session of the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, held on 10 November 2000, within the framework of the preparation for the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, the Kings, Emirs and Heads of State and Governments of OIC member states, convened for the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-18 Shaban 1421H (12-14 November 2000) decide the following:

A. Redefinition of the priorities of action of the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina and on

B. Establishment of the Trust Fund for Urgent Return of the Refugees and Displaced persons, particularly in Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Ministers endorses both proposals, under A and under B, for reasons of better focusing the OIC Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina and urgently responding to the most important problem for the State and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Return of refugees and displaced persons, particularly in Easter Bosnia and Herzegovina, and

Request the Chairman of OIC Assistance Mobilization Group (AMG- B&H) to schedule the inaugural Meeting of the AMG – B&H in Sarajevo, on spring 2001, with the new terms of reference of the Group and with the Operational Procedures of the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons, particularly in Easter Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Endorses the Chairman of the Ministerial OIC Conference, Malaysia to work closely with the Chairman of the AMG-B&H and relevant authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in making arrangements for the new beginning of the AMG – B&H and functioning of the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons; and

Invites the governments of the OIC member countries to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Urgent Return of Refugees and Displaced persons via Donor Conference to be organized by the Government of Malaysia the Chairman of the OIC Ministerial Conference prior to the forthcoming Meeting in Sarajevo, in the spring of 2001.

Invites also the OIC Secretariat to provide necessary advice for the functioning of the Trust Fund.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of OIC, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention of the Rights of the child, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees and the Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as, other instruments of international humanitarian law;

Upholding the role of U.N. in the peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security;

Mindful of all relevant U.N. Security Council Resolutions in this issue and in particular Resolution No.1244 (1999);

Referring to the Resolution on the situation in Kosovo adopted at Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 27-30 June 2000, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

Recalling the Resolution of the 55th Session of U.N. Human Rights Commission on the situation of Human Rights in Kosovo;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Kosovo (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.1)

1. **Calls for** full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1244/99 as well as relevant U.N. Resolutions in fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.

2. **Calls upon** the United Nations to uphold the right of the Kosovars to self-determination and to ensure the preservation of their cultural heritage and Islamic identity.

3. **Reaffirms** that the safe, immediate and unconditional return of **all** Kosovar refugees to their homes is prerequisite to the settlement.

4. **Calls upon** the international community to bring to international justice the perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and all other crimes against humanity in Kosovo.

5. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the United Nations for these provisional administration and the peace keeping forces and requests all parties in Kosovo as well as the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the United Nations Mission and Kosovar forces to discharge the task entrusted to them.

6. **Expresses** its appreciation for the continuing work of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to enable the preparation of a clear road map concerning the future of Kosovo which would help to attract foreign investment and foreign economic participation in Kosovo.

7. **Urges** the international presence in Kosovo to continue taking all necessary security and confidence building measures, including the promotion of inter ethnic tolerance and cooperation, to reinforce the protection and security of the entire Kosovar people.

8. **Regrets** the outbreak of violence in some provinces and the current situation of division between different ethnic communities.

9. **Calls upon** the international community to make efforts to provide the necessary ground for all the national minorities in Kosovo to maintain their acquired rights and participate in the administrative structures on an equal basis and welcome the result of recent election.

10. **Appreciates** the humanitarian assistance already extended by OIC member states to Kosovo.

11. **Urges** the international community as well as the OIC Member States to continue contributing financially to the reconstruction of Kosovo.

12. **Inviting** Secretary General to hold a Scientific Seminar for deep study on the future of Balkan Region and the relationship with Muslim world in this region and the role of Muslim in stabilizing and development of this region.

13. **Expresses** its solidarity with the Kosovars and Bosniac national minority in Sanjak region.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the OIC Contact Group and the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.12/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolutions adopted by the Sixth , Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference on the situation in Somalia;

Gravely concerned about the destruction of Somalia as a result of the civil war which caused immense sufferings to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Commending the support extended by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar for covering the expenses of the conference on Somali National Reconciliation in Djibouti, as well as the assistance provided by the State of Qatar to the new Somali Government with a view to consolidating security and stability in Somalia.

Welcoming the fact that the issue has always been of concern to the leaders of the Islamic world as shown by the initiatives of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, former President of the Republic of Senegal, H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, H.E. Mohammed Hosni Mobarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and more recently H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti in order to attain security and national reconciliation in Somalia;

Noting with satisfaction the intensive efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Inter-governmental Development Authority and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the auspices of the Security Council;

Res. No.12/9-P(IS)

Encouraging the efforts made by the States of the region within the framework of the Organization of African Unity;

Commending the great success of the Artah Conference in Djibuti which had been organized by the latter;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No.IS/9-2000/PIL/D.5),

1. **Reaffirms** its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. **Support** the results of the peace process for national reconciliation in Somalia which started in Djibouti in early May 2000 and ended in early September, and which succeeded in electing a provisional president of the Republic and a transitional Parliament. It commends the personal commitment of H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti to reach a solution to the Somali problem.

3. **Calls on** Member States to support the new Somali government which recently gained the confidence of the Somali Parliament in accordance with the Provisional National Charter drawn up by the Artah Conference in Djibouti.

4. **Makes an urgent** appeal to the leaders of all Somali factions to take part in the Djibouti peace process, accede to it, and accept its results, place the supreme interests of the Somali people in priority and agree to the implementation of the relevant resolutions contained in the decisions of this conference

5. **Express its appreciation** to the Member States which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and urges them to continue this action. It calls on all states to extend emergency support to the Somali government in order to establish security and stability, pursue national reconciliation and build the basic structures of the central government and rural administration.

6. **Appeals** to the international community, in general, the OIC Member States in particular, and the regional humanitarian organisations and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as the IDB and the ISF, to shoulder their humanitarian and solidarity obligations and extend financial assistance and in kind to the Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Djibouti in order to help them overcome the economic and social impacts resulting from continuous flows of thousands of refugees, also to help improve the conditions of sheltering them, and provide the necessary capabilities for their safe return to their homeland.

Res. No.12/9-P(IS)

7. **Calls upon** the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the economic infrastructures and the rehabilitation of the various stages of education.

8. **Also calls upon** all Somali leaders to remain committed to the results of the "Artah Conference" (Djibouti) in order to reach a peaceful solution to the Somali problem and start national reconstruction.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to take an active part in the consultations on Somalia in coordinating the action of the Organization with the other international organizations concerned, particularly the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity and to use his good offices to convince all Somali leaders to join the Djibouti Peace Process.

10. **Recommends** the Contact Group on Somalia to continue its mission and support the General Secretariat in its activities aimed at the effective investiture of the new Somali authorities.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.13/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN CHECHNYA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of OIC;

Recalling the Communique' issued by the Office of the Chairman of the OIC and the findings reached by the OIC Ministerial Delegation to Moscow and Chechnya on 6 December 1999;

Recalling further the declaration of the Secretary General of the OIC concerning the visit of the Senior Officials to Moscow 16-19 January 2000;

Taking note of the Declaration issued by the delegation of Arab and Muslim countries during their meeting in Moscow in the spring of 2000 to attend the multilateral discussion on disarmament in the Middle-East;

Expressing its grave concern over the tragic crisis in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation and the loss of lives and properties;

Reaffirming its respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation and non-interference in its internal affairs;

Noting the heavy loss of lives particularly among the civilian population and the heavy damage and destruction of property as a result of the Russian offensive;

Expressing its concern over the acute plight of Chechen refugees now living in camps in Ingushetia and other places in the northern Caucasus, most of whom have little or no medical care or other assistance;

Recognizing that only a negotiated political solution can bring an enduring peace in the Chechnya;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Chechnya (Document No.IS/9-2000/D.4);

1. **Calls on** the government of the Russian Federation to pursue negotiations with representatives of the Chechen people as soon as possible with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement of the situation in Chechnya taking into account appropriate international instruments on Human Rights and the agreement signed in 1996. The political solution should cover a general cease fire, and appropriate measures to prevent the resumption of hostilities as well as the return of refugees and displaced persons.

Res. No.13/9-P(IS)

2. **Expresses** its readiness to pursue contacts with the Government of the Russian Federation with a view to facilitating a peaceful solution.

3. **Urges** Member States, other members of the international community and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to take all necessary measures to address the humanitarian needs of the Chechen people in particular the refugees and the displaced persons.

4. **Urges** Member States to provide economic and technical assistance for the reconstruction of Chechnya once a peaceful settlement has been reached.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.14/9-P(IS)
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UNGA;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca and Islamabad in 1994, 1997 and 1998 respectively as well as all relevant paragraphs of the Tehran Declaration of the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit of December, 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

Deeply concerned over the tensions along the line of control in Kashmir which have now become potentially more dangerous following the nuclearisation of South Asia;

Res. No.14/9-P(IS)

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the rejection of Indian sponsored elections by the Kashmiri people demonstrated through their successful boycott of these elections last year;

Regretting that India has not responded positively to the APHC's proposal for tripartite talks between Pakistan, India and the Kashmiris;

Welcoming the restraint exercised by Pakistan on the Line of Control despite repeated violations by the Indian army;

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the report of the Ministerial **and Summit Meeting** of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Encouraging and supporting the dialogue between Pakistan and India aimed at resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir;

Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. IS/9-2000/D.3);

1. **Calls for** a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. **Condemns** the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

3. **Calls upon** Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

4. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly.

5. **Calls upon** India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

6. **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful-resolution of the Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India and **calls for** the early resumption of result-oriented talks between Pakistan and India without any preconditions.

7. **Affirms** that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

8. **Expresses its deep concern** at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region as a result of the large scale deployment of Indian troops in the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

9. **Calls upon** India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

10. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

11. **Requests** the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

13. **Appreciates** the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 2000 and the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 1998, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary session and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.

15. **Requests** the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

16. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions and to take action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

17. **Commends** the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and mandates the Group to meet regularly along side the session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Commission on Human Rights: Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to muster the support of the international community for safeguarding the fundamental rights of the Kashmiri people.

18. **Requests** the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

19. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

20. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/9-P (IS)
ON
THE ESCALATION OF THE TENSIONS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the UN as well as OIC Charter;

Recalling the OIC Summit and ministerial Resolutions on the security and Solidarity of Islamic States which affirm that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries;

Recalling also the relevant OIC declarations and resolutions expressing solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights including the right of self-determination;

Expressing grave concern over the repeated violations of the Line of Control by India, including artillery and mortar shelling and attacks across the Line of Control resulting in loss of civilian life;

Welcoming the restraint exercised by Pakistan in the face of Indian provocations;

1. **Expresses** deep concern over the repeated violations of the Line of control by India, and its massive military build-up, and **urges** both sides to exercise restraint and resume dialogue to defuse the tension.

2. **Condemns** the loss of civilian life and property resulting from these violations.

3. **Reaffirms** its support for the Kashmiri peoples right of self-determination.

4. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to pay an urgent attention to the escalating situation in Jammu and Kashmir and to mediate for restraint and peace.

5. **Affirms** complete solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

6. **Request** the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation.

3. **Welcomes** the efforts of sisterly and friendly states aimed at reaching a settlement of this issue. It also highly appreciates the results reached as a result of the endeavors exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa in this respect.

4. **Supports** the demand of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that all guarantees and favorable conditions to conduct a just and impartial trial, be ensured.

5. **Expresses** satisfaction with the steps taken toward an overall settlement of the crisis including the suspension of the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya under Security Council resolutions No. 748/92 and 883/93 in preparation for its lifting.

6. **Calls on** the Security Council to take fast measures to expedite the final lifting of the sanctions. It considers any retardation or impediment in this regard or submitting any demands against the international law such as a demand of compensation before definite verdict of the Scottish Court in charge of the case will be unacceptable and may prompt OIC Member States to take the necessary steps to face up to this position.

7. **Supports** the right of the Great Jamahiriya to receive reparations for the damages inflicted on it as a result of the sanctions imposed against it.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/9-P(IS)
ON
DEMANDING THE FINAL LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Having considered the item relating to the cause of Lockerbie and having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject; Guided by the principles enshrined in the OIC Charter calling for solidarity among Member States, adhering to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter providing for refraining from the use, or threat of use of force in international relations and the settlement of disputes through peaceful means,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic conferences and the resolutions and final declarations adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement,

Referring to the verdict passed by the International Court of Justice on 27.2.1998 confirming its competence and acceptance to consider the case,

Expressing its appreciation for the position of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its positive initiative aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the crisis and for honoring all requirements provided for in the relevant Security Council resolutions Nos. 748(1992) and 883(1993),

Expressing also its deep concern over the material and human losses inflicted on the Arab Libyan people and the neighboring states as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed in implementation of the two afore-mentioned Security Council resolutions,

1. **Reaffirms** the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and supports its just position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a settlement of the crisis.

2. **Welcomes** anew the verdict of the International Court of Justice passed on 27.2.1998 by virtue of which it declared its competence and acceptance to consider the case.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/9-P(IS)
ON
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Having noted with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Abidjan Peace Agreement pioneered by the Government of the Cote d'Ivoire in November 1996 which the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) reneged, the Lome Peace Accord of 7th July, 1999 brokered by ECOWAS under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Togo, the then Chairman of ECOWAS;

Deploring the recent events of early May 2000 culminating in the RUF rebels attacks on the United Nations Mission (UNAMSIL) keepers resulting in the holding of 500 peace keepers as hostages, the shooting and killing of eighteen Sierra Leoneans during a peaceful demonstration at the residence of corporal Foday Saybana Sankoh which is a blatant violation of the Lome Peace Agreement;

Noting the efforts of ECOWAS, the United Nations, the OAU and other international organizations to bring peace to Sierra Leone and the sub-region;

Aware also that a large number of Sierra Leone nationals including professionals, were forced to flee to neighbouring countries or elsewhere as refugees, thus imposing a heavy burden particularly on the Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Liberia;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the situation in Sierra Leone (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.27);

1. **Expresses its deep appreciation** to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the OAU, other International Organizations etc. and to the Government of the Republic of Togo for the conclusion of the peace agreement and recalls the positive action undertaken by the countries which have contributed forces to the ECOMOG Peacekeeping force namely, Nigeria, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Gambia for the restoration of constitutional order in Sierra Leone and the reinstatement in his high office of H.E. Alhaji Dr. Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, in accordance with the ECOWAS decision of August 1997 and the desire of the OIC and the international community.

2. **Pays tributes** to ECOMOG soldiers for their high sense of duty and sacrifice.

3. **Commends** the Secretary General of ECOWAS, the Committee of Seven ECOWAS Ministers, the OAU; the United Nations, the International Community, and other International Organisations for their financial, moral and other relevant contributions made towards the hosting and sustaining the protracted peace negotiations.

4. **Welcomes** the setting of a new United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) with a revised mandate of peace enforcement, the decision of the Nigerian Government and ECOWAS to redeploy their troops in Sierra Leone to arrest the deteriorating security situation in Sierra Leone, the presence of British troops lending support to UN troops by protecting Lungi International Airport to enable the UN to build up, providing training facilities to the Sierra Leone national army.

5. **Condemns** absolutely the frequent and unprovoked attacks by the RUF rebels on the UNAMSIL personnel, international journalists and the unarmed civilian populations.

6. **Appeals** to all Member States and other humanitarian/financial organizations to extend urgent financial and material assistance to the Government of President Dr. Ahmed Tejan Kabbah and to enable him undertake the economic and social rehabilitation of the country and to facilitate the return to their home of refugees living in neighbouring countries.

7. **Requests** all Member States to contribute to the restoration of confidence between the Government and the Lome signing parties and requests the Secretary General to send an Assessment Mission to Sierra Leone to determine the contribution that the OIC can bring to the process and in particular to support the implementation of the agreement by actively participating in the democratic election scheduled to take place in 2001 in Sierra Leone.

8. **Urges** the OIC Member States to pledge their generous assistance to Sierra Leone for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country following the mayhem and destruction caused by the civil war and call for the creation of a special fund for the development of Sierra Leone.

9. **Further urges** Member States to extend appropriate assistance to neighbouring states to mitigate the impact of the influx of the hundreds of thousands of the Sierra Leonean refugees pending their return home.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report on this matter to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.18/9-P(IS)
ON
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Having taken cognizance of the difficult economic situation of the Islamic Federal republic of Comoros, constituting one of the main causes of the current crisis,

Having considered the political situation in the Islamic Federal republic of Comoros, in the light of the determination of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to preserve the unity of the Islamic Ummah and the national sovereignty of all Member States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No IS/9-2000/PIL/D.24).

1. **Reiterates** its full commitment to national unity, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Islamic Federal republic of Comoros.
2. **Notes with satisfaction** the joint declaration signed in Vomboni by the Government of Comoros and the separatists in the island of Anjuan, and **calls on** all Comorian parties to shoulder their historical responsibility to preserve Comorian unity and cooperate with the League of Arab States and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the political crisis in the Comoros.
3. **Calls on** the international community to support the people and government of Comoros in the initiatives and mediation efforts undertaken by the government to reach peaceful settlement of the crisis as soon as possible.
4. **Welcomes** the national reconciliation efforts made by the Comorian government to achieve the unity and comprehensive reconciliation through direct negotiation with the Anjuani partner.
5. **Calls on** the international community to lift the sanctions imposed on Anjuan in view of the positive developments in Comoros after the signing of the Vomboni joint declaration.
6. **Calls on** Member States, Ministerial Councils, and Islamic and Arab specialized organizations, and concerned Arab bodies to expedite material and economic assistance to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to help it overcome its acute economic crisis and enable it achieve a balanced development among its different islands.

7. **Calls on** Arab funds and banks to consider the possibility of canceling or rescheduling the debts of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros as a contribution in the reconstruction of Comorian economy.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter in coordination with the government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and speedily send a delegation from the General Secretariat to take stock of the situation in the Republic of the Comoros to enable the Secretary General to take appropriate steps.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Taking into consideration the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for the strengthening of Islamic solidarity among Member States;

Taking note of the developments which have intervened in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, and anxious to preserve the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic Solidarity;

Having considered the report submitted as Document IS/9-2000/PIL.D.6/Rev.1 on the necessity of implementing the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

1- With a view to consolidating security, peace and stability, calls on Iraq to complete the implementation of the commitments made in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and calls on Iraq and the Security Council to enter into a comprehensive dialogue to ensure the implementation of such commitments in a just, comprehensive and sound manner, as well as the lifting of the sanctions imposed on Iraq.

2- In compliance with the obligations stipulated in the international and humanitarian law and in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, calls for an early solution to the problem of prisoners and missing persons from Kuwait and other countries, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

3- Calls for cooperation in the matter presented by Iraq on the Iraqi missing persons under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Crescent.

4- With a view to promoting neighbourly relations, urges respect for the security and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait and calls on Iraq to take effective steps to demonstrate its peaceful orientations towards the State of Kuwait. It also urges respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and security of Iraq and calls for a halt to the illegitimate acts to which Iraq has been subjected outside the framework of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5- The Conference entrusts the Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference with contributing his good offices in consultation with Iraq and Kuwait so as to provide a groundwork conducive to the settlement of the outstanding disputes between them in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

6- Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the twenty-eighth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SUPPORT FOR SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 32/8-P (IS), adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit and Resolution No. 34/26-P adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to active national unity, peace, development and to safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from various hostile foreign circles undermining its stability, jeopardizing its unity and cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion mobilization campaign launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan through the establishment of so-called security zones under the guise of humanitarian action;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.20);

1. **Reiterates** its full solidarity with Sudan to face hostile designs and defend its unity, territorial security and stability.

2. **Commends** the continuous efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government in order to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiation and dialogue between the various Sudanese parties aimed at achieving peace and national concord.

3. **Expresses** its deepest appreciation to the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in order to achieve national concord in the Sudan through the Egyptian-Libyan initiative.

4. **Appeals** to Member States to continue to support the Sudanese efforts to safeguard its unity, integrity, national security and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the OIC Charter.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.21/9-P(IS)
ON
THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution No.12/8-P (IS), adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9 to 11 Shaaban, 1418H (9-11 December 1997);

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict;

Reaffirming all Member States respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Reaffirming also that acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized;

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.7);

Res. No.21/9-P(IS)

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.

3. **Strongly condemns** looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4. **Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

5. **Expresses its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the UN Security Council resolutions.

6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

7. **Urges all** States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, which can encourage the aggressor to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. **Calls upon** Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

9. **Calls for** a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

10. **Urges** both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all Member States of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summit of 5-6 December 1994, OSCE Summit of 2-3 December 1996, OSCE Council of Ministers Meeting of 18-19 December 1997 and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

11. **Expresses its full** support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for Nagorno-Karabakh and its whole population.

12. **Considers** the proposal made by the OSCE Minsk Conference Co-chairmen aimed at the staged settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan armed conflict as the basis for the negotiations within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group and expresses its understanding that this approach is to ensure immediate elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

13. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

14. **Calls** for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

15. **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have made humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contributions to these people.

16. **Expresses its concern** over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

17. **Considers,** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

18. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/9-P(IS)
ON
US ATTACK ON AL-SHIFA PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT IN KHARTOUM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Emphasizing the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for solidarity among Islamic States;

Recalling the principles of the UN Charter which stipulate the commitment on the part of Member States to desist from the use, or threat of use of force, and to settle their disputes through peaceful means;

Also recalling its previous resolutions to assist the Republic of Sudan to counter dangers that threaten its security and national unity;

Welcoming resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States, the Eighth Summit of Non-Aligned States as well as the continuous efforts of the Arab and Islamic Group at the United Nations, which roundly condemned the missile attack launched by the USA against Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum on 20 August 1998, and supported Sudan's request to set up an international committee of enquiry;

Reiterating its total rejection of the use of force and all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.28);

1. **Expresses** its full support and assistance to the request of the Republic of Sudan to constitute an international committee of inquiry, under the supervision of the UN Security Council in order to investigate into the allegations of the USA that Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant produced toxic chemical gasses.

2. **Requests** again the USA Government to positively respond to the request of the Sudan to set up a committee of inquiry.

3. **Reiterates** its total solidarity with the Sudan to counter hostile designs which target its security and national unity.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to conduct necessary contacts with the Security Council and the USA Government, or any other organization, in order to implement this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Reaffirming the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Recalling that in more than 35 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Emphasizing in this regard the key importance of respecting the principles of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution;

Calling on the two parties in Cyprus to reciprocally acknowledge each others' equal status in order to pave the way to a lasting settlement on a mutually agreed basis;

Supporting in this regard the opening statement of the UN Secretary General of 12 September 2000, at the start of the fourth round of the proximity talks;

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides;

Welcoming the agreement reached between the two parties in Cyprus to start proximity talks to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement;

Welcoming in this context the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side for a political and viable settlement by presenting a comprehensive proposal on 31 August 1998;

Regretting that outside developments raising the possibility of EU membership of the Greek Cypriot side have continued to hamper progress towards a negotiated settlement;

Considering that building of mutual confidence between the two sides in Cyprus is essential to make progress towards a just and lasting settlement;

Res. No.23/9-P(IS)

Welcoming the fact that the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted the UN sponsored package of military confidence building measures presented by the UN Secretary General;

Calling on the Greek Cypriot side to show a reciprocal constructive approach by accepting this proposal;

Considering that the massive arms purchase and the establishment of a military air base in Paphos as well as the continuing construction of a naval base in Zygi by the Greek Cypriot side further deepen the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitute a threat to peace and stability in the island and the region;

Recalling its Resolution No. 16/8-P(IS) adopted at the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.11);

1. **Reaffirms** the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

2. **Urges** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and with a view to helping them to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

3. **Decides** to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side.

5. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side of Cyprus for full membership of the OIC.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.24/9-P(IS)
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular resolution No.36/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the problem of Refugees;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries hosting the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that such a solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and tradition;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care to refugees;

Recalling also the responsibility of all states to extend their assistance to Member States hosting refugees to reduce the heavy burden they are shouldering;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries hosting refugees to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.23);

1. **Expresses its appreciation** to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions of the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

2. **Expresses also** its deep appreciation to countries hosting refugees of their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large numbers of displaced persons.

3. **Reaffirms its deep concern** over the far-reaching effects of the existence of millions of refugees in Islamic States and particularly over those effects related to the concerned countries' security, stability and infrastructures, which adversely affects their economic and social development.

4. **Calls on** Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes as soon as circumstances permit.

5. **Takes note** of the report of the First Meeting of the Governmental Experts Group on the issue of refugees in the Islamic world, and calls on the Group to continue its work in this respect.

6. **Urges** Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries hosting refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees living in their territories.

7. **Calls on** Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the sufferings of those refugees in Islamic countries.

8. **Urges** non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities and minorities, so that they are not forced to escape or driven out as refugees as a result of religious, ethnic or racial oppressions.

9. **Condemns** all acts of repression against the refugees, including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries hosting them.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to closely liaise with the hosting countries and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/9-P(IS)
ON
THE IMPACT OF ADVANCES IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)
ON SOVEREIGNTY OF MEMBER STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling the OIC Resolution No.46/26-P, which calls for the preservation of the security and territorial integrity of the Islamic States;

Welcoming the benefits of information and communication technology (ICT) in promoting the development of knowledge in the various fields as well as transparency and accountability in governance;

Recognizing that the potential threat to the sovereignty of Islamic States and the non-Western world in cyberspace;

Deeply concerned with the relative decline of national sovereignty caused by the ICT revolution which undermines the capacity of States to manage their own domestic affairs;

Noting with concern that the identity, values, culture, national unity, security and image of the Islamic States are in danger of distortion due to the ease and speed that information can travel through the electronic media;

Also noting with concern that public opinion can be negatively influenced through ICT in an effort to undermine a government and national credibility through computer networks involving exaggerated reports, lies, dis-information and manipulation of information;

Recognizing that the free-flow of information and data on the internet has brought many benefits to governments, businesses and societies, this has also brought with it adverse consequences to the interests of nations and their peoples in the political, security, economic and cultural fields;

Mindful of the cultural challenges caused by the onset of a global mass culture which is predominantly Western in character, bringing in its wake values and priorities which are often times at odds with the values and priorities of the Islamic world;

Res. No.25/9-P(IS)

1. **Recognizes** the importance of re-affirming, safeguarding and promoting sovereignty and identity of Islamic States by embarking on a comprehensive development program to educate and equip the entire strata of the Muslim society with the latest ICT.

2. **Agrees** on the need to foster and promote the use of ICT to reflect the social, cultural, economic and political requirements of the Islamic world.

3. **Agrees** on the need to ensure that the advances of ICT would not negatively impact on the sovereignty of States,

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to enhance exchange and cooperation between Member States in the ICT field, as well as to initiate conference and researches on this issue, to promote the development of knowledge and to overcome the subsequent danger which threat the culture, values, security and national unity of OIC Members.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/9-P(IS)
ON
UN REFORM INCLUDING THE EXPANSION AND REFORM OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling OIC resolution No. 26/46-P which call to maintain security and integrity of Islamic States;

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform including the reform of the Security Council;

Recognizing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter;

Reiterating the need for the reform and democratization of the Security Council, in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, and to address the need for the enhanced representation of the developing countries, as well as the need to significantly improve the working methods and procedures of the Security Council for the enhanced transparency in its decision making process;

Reiterating that any reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council should be in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;

Recalling Resolution No. 40/8-P(IS) adopted at the OIC Eighth Summit in Tehran in December 1997 on the UN Reforms, including the expansion and reform of the Security Council and the earlier Declarations adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 2 October 1997, 1 October 1998, and 1 October 1999;

Recalling also paras 64 to 75 of the Final Document of XII NAM Summit in Durban adopted on 3 September 1998, the paragraphs related to the Security Council reform in the Declaration adopted at the 32nd Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997 as well as in the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997;

Taking note the Report of Secretary General No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.30;

1. **Calls for** a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects in order to make it more democratic, representative, transparent and accountable.

2. **Affirms** that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council.

3. **Welcomes** UN General Assembly resolution 53/30 of 23 November 1998 by which it decided that any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters, would require the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly.

4. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.

5. **Further reaffirms** that efforts at restructuring the Security Council shall not be subject to any imposed time frame, and that all efforts should be made to reach general agreement on this issue.

6. **Stresses** that the Open-ended Working Group of the UN General Assembly continues to be the appropriate forum in which to pursue the efforts aimed at reforming the Security Council on the basis of the General Assembly resolution 48/26;

7. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council on the bases of the aforementioned declarations and communiques.

8. **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to regularly exchange views and coordinate efforts with a view to safeguarding the interests of Member States and enabling them to make their indispensable contribution to the process of UN reform and expansion of the Security Council membership.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.27/9-P(IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC WORLD AND CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Referring to the principle, and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to the relevant resolutions issued by the Islamic Conferences which underline the Islamic Ummah's united solidarity stand in the face of challenges;

Recalling the OIC resolutions particularly Res. No.24/27-P, 40/27-P and 41/27-P which call for the preservation of the Islamic States security and territorial integrity and the safeguarding of their values and intellectual and cultural heritage against external threats;

Noting the expanding phenomenon of globalisation in all spheres of life and particularly the liberalization of trade, the overwhelming flow of information, and the development of communications means and technologies which have shrunk distances and transformed the world into a small universal village;

Being deeply concerned about the Islamic world's considerable backwardness in the field of communications science, information technologies, trade exchange and economic development resulting in an imbalanced relation between the Islamic world and the technology – endowed societies and in the Muslim peoples' interests in the cultural, political, economic and security-related areas being under threat;

Realizing that while communications science development has led to the expansion of information and the dissemination of ideas cultures and knowledge, and to the exchange of trade and economic benefits, yet the laws regulating globalization are still set by the power-wielding parties without consulting anyone, and devised to serve their own interests and objectives;

Reiterating that bridging the gap in international relations occasioned by the adverse effects of globalization, is not a mere moral commitment but also a vital objective and an imperative target whose achievement calls for the establishment of an international partnership and for the advocated of social justice to be coupled with a similar advocation for the achievement of equity in the sharing of the benefits of progress, globalization, communications technological revolution and trade liberalization among all the members of the international community, so that globalization may acquire a human dimension and promote balance between the northern and southern societies;

Res. No.27/9-P(IS)

Noting with concern the dangers threatening the Islamic States sovereignty on account of the gradual obliteration of inter-state borders and the undermining of their authority in managing their internal affairs, along with the cultural hegemony of a western character which more often than not, clash with the values and traditions of the Islamic world;

1. **Urges** all Member States to develop their communications technology and boost the use of the media technologies in all spheres so as to protect their culture and their social and intellectual legacy and move it from a local to an international status, and to reduce the gap between themselves and the technology endowed states.

2. **Endorses** the promotion of cooperation and trade exchange among the Member States and the enhancement of efforts for comprehensive development, with a view to developing a strong and cohesive Islamic entity in the face of the international imbalance and fierce trade competition led by multinational corporations.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General in coordination with member states to prepare in-depth studies and organize specialized symposia on the matter to provide more information on the subject and to define the practical ways and means that would enable the Member States to face up to the challenges of globalization in such a way as to serve the interests of the Islamic Ummah.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.28/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-134 November, 2000),

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Recalling also the resolve of Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Stressing the right of Member States, individually and severally to maintain its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

Recalling also resolution 44/51 of the UN General Assembly entitled "Protection and Security of Small States" adopted by the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1989;

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of peace and security in the Islamic world and the consolidation of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity between the Islamic countries as well as their cooperation in all fields;

Reaffirming also the right of member States to preserve their national security, political independence and territorial integrity and unity in accordance with Article (51) of the UN Charter;

Bearing in mind the recommendations and proposals of the inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the world and particularly across the Islamic world;

Res. No.28/9-P(IS)

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and world peace;

Expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and proliferation of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, aggression and alien occupation, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to preserve its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.12);

1. **Reiterates** that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. **Reaffirms further** the determination of Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral or sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration wherever and whenever appropriate;

3. **Recognizes** that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

4. **Expresses its firm determination** to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

5. **Reaffirms** the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

6. **Expresses** the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

7. **Rejects** categorically the so-called right for humanitarian intervention whatever its origin, as it is against the provisions of the UN Charter as well as international law.

8. **Reaffirms** the need for respect of the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

9. **Appreciates** the intensive work achieved by the Expert Group entrusted to reflect on the security and solidarity of Member States **requests** the Group to continue to follow up developments relating to the question of security and solidarity of Member States and **calls on** the member States to effectively participate in the work of the Group at the highest level.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/9-P(IS)
ON
PHENOMENA OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IN GENERAL

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charters of OIC, UN and NAM which provide for the right of States to security, stability and national sovereignty;

Recalling the relevant UN Resolutions and OIC Resolutions, the most recent of which was Res. No.47/26-P and the resolutions contained in the Final Communique of 12th NAM Summit which call upon the international community to take effective and urgent steps to end unilateral economic sanctions;

Affirming that unilateral economic sanctions are unjust, oppressive and illegal, and cause negative impacts, innumerable serious consequences and increase the suffering of States and peoples;

Noting also that the economic difficulties encountered by millions of peoples in different OIC Member States affected by these sanctions are constantly increasing;

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General in this regard (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.26);

1. **Affirms** that the unilateral measures and attempts to impose domestic laws which target OIC member States are contrary to the principles of International Law and the UN Charter, which warns against interference with the internal affairs of States and provides for the settlement of disputes through negotiations and peaceful means, as well as contradict the basic principles provided for in the World Trade Organisation Agreement.

2. **Urges** the States which imposed unilateral economic and extra territorial sanctions, to refrain from such practices and to repeal existing measures which are inconsistent with the objectives and principles of the UN, OIC and NAM, and WTO agreements.

3. **Expresses** its deep concerns over the escalation of the phenomenon of unilateral economic sanctions and the spread of enacting domestic laws and legislations aimed at applying them extra-territorially under the so-called humanitarian intervention and other pretexts and excuses.

4. **Urges** member States to extend support to those member States which are facing unilateral economic sanctions and **expresses** solidarity with them.

5. **Entrusts** the Permanent Representatives of the OIC Member States in New York with the periodic follow up and review of the issue of unilateral economic sanctions and reporting thereon to the OIC General Secretariat.

6. **Considers** the OIC General Secretariat should undertake compilation of information and statistics concerning the serious and damaging impact caused by unilateral economic sanctions through all available sources of information, especially through the Internet.

7. **Requests** the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on following up this issue to continue its activity, and **calls upon** the Member States to effectively and regularly participate in the meetings of the Group at the highest possible level.

8. **Requests also** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/9-P(IS)
ON
THE US DECISION TO IMPOSE UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SUDAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 22/51 of 27 November, 1996 calling on the international community to take urgent and effective measures to put an end to the drastic economic decisions and in which the General Assembly expressed serious concern over the coercive economic laws which have lately been enacted and which extend beyond the regional boundaries, thus contravening the principles of international legality and the objectives of the United Nations which assert the inalienable right for each country to economic and social developments as well as its right to choose the political, economic and social system which it deems more appropriate for the well-being of its people according to its plans and policy;

Recalling also General Assembly Resolution 17/51 on the necessity of putting an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America on Cuba, in which the General Assembly expressed its concern over the fact that UN Member States continue to take and implement decisions aiming at reinforcing and extending the economic embargo;

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the OIC Charter calling for the strengthening of solidarity between the Member States such as expressed by Resolution No. 15/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 44/26-P of the 26th ICFM pertaining to the US decision to impose unilateral economic sanctions against the Sudan;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the issue (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.25);

1. **Affirms** that unilateral measures and attempts to impose extra-territorial laws against OIC member States contradict the principles of international law and the UN Charter which warn against intervention in the internal affairs of States and stipulate the settlement of disputes by dialogue and peaceful means, and also contradict the basic principles enshrined in the agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

2- **Requests** the United States of America to lift the economic sanctions imposed on the Sudan, in view of its harmful effects on that country and the losses incurred at economic and social levels.

3. **Commends** the initiative of the Secretary General to set up the Committee which the Eighth Session of Islamic Summit Conference decided to create from the Member States and his interest to convene a meeting of the Committee to the issue of unilateral economic sanctions in order to elaborate means to countering them and alleviate their impact. Urges the Committee to reconvene periodically.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/9-P(IS)
ON
THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE DEBT BURDEN IN AFRICA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the OIC on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the important provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development problem is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic problems faced by the continent of Africa;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Noting that both the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990) adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 as well as the United Nations New Agenda for the 90's did not yield the required results;

Taking into consideration the important results of the Uruguay Round which has led to the creation of the WTO and its possible consequences on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Having examined the report presented by the UN Secretary General on the worrying economic situation in Africa and the positive reactions by international economic bodies;

Taking Note of the Report of the OIC Secretary General on the critical economic situation in Africa (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.19);

1. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the 1991 Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.

2. **Expresses appreciation** to the Member States which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

3. **Expresses appreciation** also to the joint initiatives of the G-7 and the Briton Woods institutions taken in favour of the heavily-indebted countries as well as the resolution adopted by some members of the international community, in particular some Islamic States, during the European-African Summit, held recently in Cairo, providing for the alleviation or canceling debts of African States.

4. **Commends** the decision taken by the Kingdom of Morocco to cancel its debts on a number of African States and invites OIC Member States to take similar initiatives.

5. **Immediately calls upon** the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies including the WTO, IDB to continue making a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development through an increase in concessional financial flows to the public and private sector in Africa.

6. **Further invites** all parties in the development of Africa including the WTO to take measures aimed at raising Africa's export earnings and the reduction in the negative impact of fluctuation in the earnings of African economies.

7. **Notes with concern** the obligations that debt and debt servicing continue to impose on developing countries especially those in Africa and urges the international community in general and the Islamic Ummah in particular to adopt appropriate measures to achieve global and durable solution on the debt problem through total debt cancellation.

8. **Calls on** Member States to increase their assistance to African countries to implement their structural economic programme as well as poverty alleviation.

9. **Welcomes** the contribution of Member States to the World Food Summit in Rome held from 11 to 17 November 1996 and calls for the implementation of its resolutions and the Programme of Action.

10. **Invites** the international community to strengthen its support for African states' efforts to diversify their economies and broaden their production base especially in the area of export products.

11. **Invites** the international community and the Islamic world to support the efforts of African countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.32/9-P(IS)
ON
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Noting with deep concern that drought and famine have been prevailing for the past few years in the Sahel thereby hampering the development efforts exerted by the brave peoples in the Sahel;

Noting with satisfaction that the problems of drought and famine have continued to receive the close attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991, urged Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their cooperation with CILSS and welcomed the progress made by CILSS in preparing a coherent plan aimed at protecting the Sahelian peoples and their economic potentialities against the effects of drought and desertification which are hampering the development process;

Having taken cognizance of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular resolution No. 29/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel;

Noting with appreciation the initiatives taken by H.E. Yahya Jammeh, President of the Republic of the Gambia and CILSS current Chairman and by Their Excellencies Dr. Azeddine Laraki, OIC Secretary General and Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali, IDB President with a view to implementing OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme as quickly as possible;

Having also taken cognizance of the report of the Committee of Experts in charge of examining the OIC/IDB/CILSS cooperation programme for the Sahel;

Being aware that the lives of millions of persons and of cattle as well as the environment are daily jeopardized;

Reiterating the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel as soon as possible;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on Islamic solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.18);

1. **Expresses its appreciation** of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the completion of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel.

Res. No.32/9-P(IS)

2. **Takes note with appreciation** of the Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on June 30, 1999 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdul Aziz Dahul, Minister of the State of Kuwait, representing Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, Chairman of the Committee.

3. **Expresses satisfaction** with the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the People of Sahel for its propitious initiatives in favour of African countries suffering from drought and desertification.

4. **Reaffirms** the necessity to devote greater attention to the implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.

5. **Commends** the achievements of the programme of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for providing the countries of the African Sahel with water during its first and second stages for a total amount of 130 million US dollars, which has benefited more than ten (10) countries **and commends also** the fact that the Kingdom has recently started implementing the programme's third stage amounting to 50 million US Dollars. This third stage will be realized in a similar way as the previous ones.

6. **Expresses its gratitude** to the State of Kuwait which has already announced a contribution of 30 Millions Dollars for the Special Programme for the Sahel. **Express also its gratitude** to the government and people of Indonesia for their readiness to generously contribute towards the implementation of this special programme for the people of the Sahel. **Expresses it appreciation** to the IDB for having announced a contribution of twenty (20) million US dollars in favour of the Special OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme.

7. **Appeals urgently** to Member States who can afford to, to contribute generously and substantially to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel Populations an integral part of the Islamic Ummah, so as to crystallize the OIC Member States' solidarity with these populations, in order to alleviate their sufferings and ensure sustained development in the Sahel region.

8. **Approves** the setting up of a high level follow-up committee responsible for speeding up the implementation of the programme.

9. **Requests** Member States and institutions concerned to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the high-level follow-up committee which met at the IDB Headquarters in Jeddah on March 15, 1999.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/9-P(IS)
ON
THE ESTABLISHFMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR SOLIDARITY AND POVERTY-COMBATING

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Having noted the Tunisian Note on the adoption of the invitation launched by H.E. the President of the Republic of Tunisia for the establishment of a World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty-Combating;

Proceeding from the lofty principles of the OIC Charter;

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty-Combating and the need for Islamic action to back up the fund in International and Regional fora;

Decides:

1. **Call upon** Member States to adopt the initiation launched by H.E. the President of the Republic of Tunisia to the leaders of States and Heads of International Organizations, calling for the establishment of a World Fund for Solidarity and Poverty-Combating.

2. **Request** the Member States to support this initiation at all regional and international fora.

RESOLUTION NO.34/9-P(IS)
ON
SUPPORT FOR NIGER'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE ITS NATIONAL UNITY AND ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN PASTORAL AREA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling the goals and principles of the Charter of Organization of the Islamic Conference aiming in particular at consolidating Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening cooperation between them in the economic, social, cultural and scientific fields as well as in all vital fields;

Taking into consideration:

- *The Peace Agreement concluded in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on October 9, 1994 and signed on April 24, 1995 in Niamey between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Organization of Armed Resistance;*
- *The additional Memorandum of Peace signed in Algiers on November 28, 1997 between the Government of the Republic of Niger, the UFRA and the FARS;*
- *The tripartite agreements Niger/Algeria/HCR and Niger/Burkina/HCR signed in Niamey on March 6, 1996 on voluntary repatriation and the socio-economic rehabilitation of Niger's refugees in Algeria and Burkina Faso;*

Taking note of the effective start of disarmament, the dismantling of bases and the integration of ex-servicemen in the administration and the military as well as para-military services;

Informed of the start on March 1, 1998 of repatriation of Niger's refugees in Algeria and the resettlement of the repatriated refugees from Burkina Faso;

Conscious that the socio-economic rehabilitation of refugees and ex-servicemen on a lasting basis is a prerequisite for the establishment of peace and stability in the northern pastoral area and the Saharan sub-region;

Convinced of the necessity of providing Niger with the necessary assistance for its economic and social development, the sole guarantee of stability in the Northern Pastoral Area,

Res. No.34/9-P(IS)

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report No.IS/9-2000/PIL/D.21;

1. **Expresses satisfaction** at the signing of these Peace Agreements.

2. **Commend** the efforts of Algeria, Burkina Faso and France for their mediation and important contribution to achieving the peace accord.

3. Commends the Government of Niger for organizing the ceremony of "Peace Frame" and for its efforts to rehabilitate areas affected by the former rebellion movement.

4. **Requests** Member States, the General Secretariat, and Islamic institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to consolidate its national unity and achieve its development objectives in the context of implementing the above-mentioned agreement (Provision No.3 of the resolution of Ouagadougou, litrally reproduced.

5. **Welcomes** the Final Communique of the 26th ICFM in Ouagadougou in July 1999 calling on OIC Member States to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to Niger, in order to safeguard its national unity and the completion of its development projects and programmes as provided for in the above-mentioned peace agreement.

6. **Requests** the General Secretariat to send a delegation so as to establish contact with the Nigerian authorities so as to evaluate the assistance so far received by Niger and to determine the efforts made to meet the urgent needs of refugees in education and health, and second to assess the development projects to be realized in the pastoral area north of the country in order to consolidate the peace agreement.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.35/9-P(IS)
ON
THE ASSISTANCE OF RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS OF MALI

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Proceeding from resolution No. 19/6-P (IS) entitled "Islamic solidarity with Mali for restoration of peace and development of its Northern Regions" adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9-11 December, 1991;

Referring to resolution No.29/21-P adopted by the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi from 25 to 29 April 1993 aimed at achieving the same objective;

Having examined the conclusions of the report of the Mission of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the implementation of the emergency programme for the rehabilitation of the regions of Timbuctoo, Gao and Kidal;

Recalling, all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular resolution No. 34/8-P (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic summit requesting Member States and financial institutions of the Organization to get more involved in the financing of the Programme of Projects for the strengthening of peace in the Northern regions of Mali,

Having taken good note of the positive conclusions arrived at by the Government of Mali and the development partners at their Timbuctu meeting;

Deeply concerned over the lack of financing for this programme;

Convinced that the ceremony of the "Torch of Peace", the integration of the former combatants and the creation of a Ministry responsible for the arid and semi-arid zones, reflects the willingness of all the parties to abide by the commitments contained in the National Pact;

Convinced also that the consolidation of peace, the return of the displaced people their reinsertion and their socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the support and assistance of friendly countries and institutions;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Mindful of the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

Res. No.35/9-P(IS)

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the assistance for the rehabilitation and development of the Northern of Mali (Document No.IS/9-2000/PIL/D.22);

1. **Requests** Member States and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency programmes and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali.

2. **Recommends** to Member States and the Islamic financial institutions to actively support the implementation of the medium and long-term development strategy and of the emergency programme in the regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctoo.

3. **Thanks** the Muslim World League, the International Isla[illegible] Relief Organization, and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their contribution to the efforts of the Government of Mali for the rehabilitation and development of the Northern Region.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to send a mission to Mali to evaluate the assistance received from Islamic donor states and institutions since the entry into force of the peace accord so as to determine the priorities in the development and rehabilitation of the war affected areas.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.36/9-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH REPUBLIC OF GUINEA TO FACE THE CONSEQUENCES OF INSTABILITY IN WEST AFRICA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Considering the role played by the Republic of Guinea in the context of the restoration of peace and stability in the state of the sub-region torn by civil war, particularly Liberia and Guinea Bissau.

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees, which has been going for over a decade, into the Republic of Guinea, the continuation of the crisis in Sierra Leone and the slow pace of the repatriation of refugees from Liberia and Guinea Bissau.

Appraising the adverse effects of this regrettable situation on the efforts exerted by the Republic of Guinea in the fields of development, environment and struggle against poverty.

Inspired by the Declaration, adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government of 30 June 1993 on establishing a mechanism to prevent manage and resolve conflicts in Africa.

Recalling the resolutions and recommendation adopted by the OAU Conference, on refugees and displaced persons in Africa, held in December 1998 (in Khartoum).

1. Congratulates the Republic of Guinea for the efforts exerted in the context of the reception, assistance and voluntary return of these refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin.

2. Exhorts Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Republic of Guinea to help it overcome the problems entailed by the long stay of these refugees on its territory.

3. Invites the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to allocate additional resource with a view to alleviating the suffering of these refugees.

4. Requests the Secretary General to send a mission on the spot in order to appraise the situation and participate actively, together with other international organizations; in the special consultation known as "Solidarity with Guinea" and organized by the Government in order to sensitize international community to the situation engendered by the presence of these refugees and the threat this situation poses both to peace and stability in region.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a report about it to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/9-P(IS)
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE D'AMATO LAW

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Believing in the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States and taking the necessary measures to promote peace and security based on justice;

Conforming with the general international trend towards freedom of trade exchanges and economic transactions;

Reiterating that the unilateral measures which affect other parties and attempts to impose the domestic laws on the territories of other countries run counter to the principles of international law that govern inter-state relations;

Affirming that adopting national and unilateral laws and legislations aimed at imposing them on the territory of other sovereign States as well as acting to impose unilateral measures on these States, pursuant to these measures, is considered a blatant violation of the principles of the international law and contradicts the provisions of international conventions, foremost among which, are the charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Also affirming the resolution of the recent Session of the UN General Assembly on unilateral sanctions, and calls upon all States to respect this resolution;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. IS/9-2000-2000/PIL/D.10);

1 **Reiterates** the principles of the OIC and the UN Charters which stipulate the commitments of all States to refrain from interfering in domestic affairs of other States and to resolve their disputes through peaceful means.

2 **Strongly** rejects any arbitrary and unilateral measures whether political or legal applied by one country against another one.

3. **Urges** all States to consider the so-called D'Amato law which is against the international law and norms, as null and void.

Res. No.37/9-P(IS)

4. **Emphasizes** its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and sympathizes with their positions against such acts.

5. **Calls on** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/9-P(IS)
ON
THE RIGHT OF THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO RECEIVE REPARATIONS FOR LOSSES RESULTING FROM U.S. AGGRESSION IN 1986

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Proceeding from its belief in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among themselves;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all states to refrain from the threat or use of force;

Recalling all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences which condemned the said aggression and confirmed the right of Libya to receive just reparations for the material and human losses resulting from that aggression;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 condemning the aggression and the right of the Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for the material and human losses incurred;

Recalling also the General Assembly Document No. A/42/412DD1 dated 27 July, 1987 submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the losses;

Referring to the relevant declarations, communiqués and resolutions adopted by Arab, African and Non-Aligned Summit Conferences;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.8);

1. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the OIC and all international organizations condemning the military aggression perpetrated by the United States of America against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986.

2. **Expresses** solidarity with Jamahiriya and supports its right to appropriate reparations for the losses sustained as a result of the said aggression in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly Resolution No.38/41 of 20 November, 1986.

3. **Calls upon** the United States of America to positively respond to UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to solve its differences with the Jamahiriya.

4. **Condemns** the United States of America's economic boycott measures against Libya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and convention.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/9-P(IS)
ON
THE QUESTION OF REPARATIONS AND COMPENSATION FOR COLONIZATION AND AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and those adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the issue of reparation for the damages resulting from the effects of colonialism and wars particularly mines and the after effects of war;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war, including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of the two world wars;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on this matter (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.29);

1. **Condemns anew** colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. **Reaffirms** the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to take all necessary measures to obtain quick and fair compensation for the human, moral and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism or foreign invasion.

3. **Affirms** the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of invasion, colonisation and settlement of the Libyan territories.

4. **Requests** the Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with a view to urging the States involved in the Second World War to expeditiously extend technical and financial assistance as well as the necessary information and requisite maps for the immediate removal of mines left behind by their forces in some areas of Member States, which are still causing extensive damage and impeding the developmental efforts in these areas.

5. **Affirms** the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents, and invites Member States to coordinate among themselves so as to achieve this aim in collaboration with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO).

6. **Requests** the Secretary General in collaboration with the Member States to hold symposium in order to reach an unambiguous position of the effects of colonialization and present a clear vision of the optimal implementation of the resolutions and submit a report thereon to the 28th Session of the ICFM for adoption.

7. **Decides** to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to establish contacts with the concerned international bodies and parties and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.40/9-P(IS)
ON
THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Res. No.40/9-P(IS)

Deeply concerned to the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of Israel's aggressive nature and continued expansionist policies against the peoples of the region, and its possession of nuclear facilities which are not subject to the IAEA guarantee system and advanced capabilities in the field of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery system;

Welcoming the initiatives of Member States relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular Resolution 21/8-P (IS) issued by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 23/26-P adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as all resolutions and recommendations adopted in this respect by other international and regional organisations, especially the Non-Aligned Movement;

Noting the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the U.N. General Assembly on 10 September, 1996;

Noting the proposal of Pakistan regarding the holding of multilateral talks on issues relating to peace and security in South Asia;

Reaffirming the paragraph pertaining to the issue of disarmament and international security contained in the final document of the NAM Summit held in Durban, South Africa in 1998 as well as the resolution of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Cartagena, Colombia on 8-9 April 2000;

Taking Note of the report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.13);

1. **Calls** for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapon.

2. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to conduct negotiations as early as possible according to the plan of action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session on the full range of disarmament issues and especially the nuclear disarmament.

3. **Deems** it necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

4. **Affirms** the inalienable right of States to develop peaceful nuclear programs for their economic and social development and to have access to the necessary technology for those programs in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. **Invites** all States to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and **requests** the nuclear weapons states to implement their obligations to which they have committed themselves in the decision, declaration and resolution adopted by the Conference on the Review and Extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York during the months of April and May 1995, especially the resolution adopted by that Conference on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East as well as para 1-9 of the Final Communique adopted by 2000 NPT Review Conference on 19 May 2000, in New York.

6. **Calls** upon the UN Security Council, in the framework of the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, to implement para 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 adopted on 14 April 1991 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions to speed up the establishment of this Zone through the elimination of the Israeli nuclear weapons, potential which endanger the peace in the Middle East.

7. **Expresses** its concern over the recent agreement for nuclear cooperation between the United States and Israel which could assist the latter to pursue its clandestine nuclear programmes.

8. **Welcomes** the commitment by nuclear weapon states to totally eliminate their nuclear weapons arsenal provided it is done by a binding time frame.

9. **Requests** the Member States to intensify their efforts at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the formation of an Ad-hoc committee for drawing up a time-table for the phasing out of nuclear weapons with a view to their total elimination.

10. **Welcomes** the initiatives of some Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and **calls for** an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, **it notes with appreciation** the efforts undertaken by the League of Arab States concerning the establishment a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

11. **Welcomes** the Convention on the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996 and the establishment of a South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) that was signed on 15 December 1995.

12. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international legally binding convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and **calls upon** the Member States to coordinate their efforts at the Conference on this issue

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/9-P(IS)
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free-Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons and urges all states, particularly nuclear weapon ones to demand Israel to close down its nuclear reactors, especially the Daymona Nuclear Reactor and the mounting and highly disturbing news on the increasing possibility of nuclear radiation leakage which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East;

Expressing deep concern on the news of the UN General Secretariat at the Review Conference of NPT on implementing the decision of the 1995 Review Conference of NPT in the Middle East that all States of the region have joined the NPT except Israel;

Taking into consideration the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Conference of the States parties to the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty on the review and extension of the treaty as well as the final document of 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 22/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Summit of the OIC Conference and resolution 24/26-P issued by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia and Central Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Organization of African Unity in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Res. No.41/9-P(IS)

Warning at the serious consequences arising from the fact that all countries of the Middle East have become parties to the Non-proliferation treaty except Israel that has not yet joined the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear programmes under the comprehensive safeguard agreements and has not declared its intention to do so, and has continued its clandestine nuclear programmes;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions 51/41, 51/42 and 51/53 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, Africa and South East Asia respectively;

Noting the successful conclusion of the signing ceremony of the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was held at Cairo on 11 April 1996;

Welcoming the proposals made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan aimed at achieving nuclear and missile restraint in South Asia;

Convinced that a global ban on the proliferation of Nuclear Weapons cannot be achieved in the absence of progress towards universal nuclear disarmament;

Recalling the paragraphs specific to disarmament in the final document of the Twelfth Conference of the Heads of State of Government of the NAM held in Durban, Republic of South Africa, in September 1998 as well as the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cartagena, Colombia, 8-9 April 2000;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.13);

1. **Urges** all States, especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and **calls on** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Extension and Review of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Meeting held in New York in April and May 1995 as well as para 1-9 of the resolution adopted by 2000 NPT Review Conference on 19 May, 2000.

2. **Reaffirms** the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis and **urges** all States, particularly nuclear weapon states to demand Israel to close down its nuclear reactor especially the Daymona Nuclear Reactor and with the increasing mounts and highly disturbing news on the increasing possibility of

nuclear radiation leakage out of it, which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East..

3. **Condemns** Israel for not implementing the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Conference **and calls** on the United Nations, the permanent members of the Security Council and the international community to take the necessary measures to avert the Israeli nuclear threat endangering the peoples of the region, which constitutes a serious violation of the UN objectives, particularly Article 51 of the Charter.

4. **Requests** the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and a full report on its stockpile and ammunition for the consideration of the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapon and weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East region, and are fundamental factor for a just and comprehensive peace in the region and **calls upon** Member States to strive to include again the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities and its dangers" on the agenda of the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA.

5. **Considers** that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitute one of the important elements for the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation.

6. **Calls on** nuclear States to engage constructively through a transparent and credible process of negotiations at the conference on Disarmament.

7. **Requests** all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their cooperation at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia and Central Asia.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.42/9-P(IS)
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000).

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world which increase the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 June 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons in which it expresses that threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the Rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and in particular the principles and rules of Humanitarian Law;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and strengthen international peace and security;

Deeply concerned over Israel's arsenal of nuclear weapons and its threats and practices aimed at destroying the peaceful and defense capabilities of Member States;

Deeply convinced that the most effective guarantee for non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

Recalling the commitment made by nuclear-weapons-states to provide security assurances to non-nuclear weapons states in accordance with their obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other instruments;

Noting that nuclear weapons states have failed to provide credible assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 25/26-P of the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as those issued by the Non-Aligned Movement on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that they shall not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against them;

Noting the adoption of Security Council Resolution No. 984 unanimously approved on 11 April, 1995 as well as the Declaration issued by the nuclear weapon States on positive and negative security guarantees for the non-nuclear weapon States;

Noting also the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on 10 September,1996;

Expressing deep concern over the threat or use of nuclear weapons in general and against the OIC Member States in particular;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Disarmament issue (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.13);

1. **Calls upon** all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure unconditionally non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context.

2. **Recommends** that the Islamic States make every effort at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to give priority attention to all issues on its agenda, particularly to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.43/9-P(IS)
ON
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits;

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that the unbridled regional arms race and arms build up impedes efforts for confidence building;

Noting that the essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No. S-10/2;

Recalling Resolution 47/52 J adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1992;

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament which appeared in recent years;

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security;

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions, specially resolution No. 24/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Convinced that endeavours by the Member States to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflict;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. IS-2000/PIL/D.13);

1. **Stresses** that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

2. **Affirms** that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security.

3. **Encourages** the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

4. **Welcomes** the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.

5. **Supports and encourages** efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.

6. **Considers** that regional agreements on ceilings for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.44/9-P(IS)
ON
THE REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Reiterating the Member States' resolve as expressed in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels;

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 25/8-P (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on this subject;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.13);

1. **Recognizes** the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lowest levels.

2. **Calls upon** the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the developments of this subject and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 45/9-P(IS)
ON
THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned by the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Transboundary Movement of Radio Active Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the importance of updating the contents of this Code to bring them in line with the related developments since the adoption of this Code;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion, by African States of the Bamako Convention on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and control of their transboundary movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in Somalia's territorial waters;

Expressing its concern over the dumping by Israel of radio-active and chemical wastes as well as highly toxic pesticides and insecticides in the Mediterranean Sea, especially in Lebanese regional waters;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. IS-2000/PIL/D.14);

1. **Affirms** that the dumping or elimination of toxic wastes of foreign origin in the territories and waters of Member States, and the risks that it entails for human life are a heinous crime against the people of Member States and the entire humanity.

2. **Condemns** all governmental and non-governmental entities which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste in the territories and waters of peace-loving people thus seriously endangering life and environment on the planet.

3. **Invites** all the Member States to continue their intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. **Calls upon** all States which produce dangerous toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

5. **Urges** Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous toxic wastes, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the destination country.

6. **Requests** the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to conclude a legally binding instrument on the absolute and comprehensive prohibition of any dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes and to this end calls on all States and multi-national corporations and others to abide by the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

7. **Requests** the Member States to intensify their efforts in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to review the Code of Conduct relating to the movement of nuclear wastes through international frontiers which has been adopted by the IAEA and to update the text of this Code in conformity with the changes which have taken place since the entry into effect of this Code and requests the Secretary General to make the necessary contacts in this respect with the Director General of IAEA.

8. **Calls on** all States to abide by the maritime agreements prohibiting the dumping of toxics and nuclear wastes in the territorial waters of the littoral Member States.

9. **Takes note** of the Report of the First Meeting of littoral member States to consider the problem of toxic nuclear wastes emanating from ships that pass through territorial waters of these States and the bordering maritime zones, and **calls on** these States to implement the recommendations therein and to continue studying this problem.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments on this subject and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.46/9-P(IS)
ON
PROBLEM OF MINES IN MOSLEM WORLD AND THE OPERATIONS OF DEMINING

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Guided by the objectives and principles of the OIC and the UN Charters;

Taking note of resolution No. 54/54 of the 54th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Ist December, 1999 on the use, stock pilling, production, planting of mines including anti-personnel mines and their clearing;

Gravely concerned about the continued suffering and casualties caused to the civilian population as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use of anti-personnel mines;

Profoundly saddened by the role in the numbers of victims who have lost their lives or been injured or mined by anti-personnel mines planted by the colonial states in many of the developing countries including OIC Member States, without providing, thus far, any charts defining the number and location of such mines, and without contributing, whether technically or materially to their removal;

Taking note also of the decisions taken at the Review Conference of the States' Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, particularly with respect to the Convention's amended Protocol II;

Reaffirming its conviction that a universal and multilaterally negotiated agreement to ban mines including anti-personnel mines and significantly reduce the sufferings of civilians;

Emphasizing the important role of the Conference on Disarmament as the unique multilateral disarmament negotiating body on the disarmament issues;

Welcoming the increasing international efforts calling for and addressing the problems of mines in Islamic states;

Also welcoming the cooperation existing between the OIC, the international Red Cross and the International Red Crescent in this connection;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.15);

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the consequences of the indiscriminate use of mines including anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development.

2. **Takes Recognition** of the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1997 session to appoint a special coordinator to seek views of its members on the most appropriate arrangement to deal with the issue of anti-personnel land mines and on the possible mandate to be given to him.

3. **Requests** the international community in general and the Member States in particular to step up their cooperation and their coordinated action for the removal of the mines including anti-personnel mines, taking into account the security risk of these states.

4. **Urges** the international community, particularly the developed countries, to provide substantial assistance for the removal of anti-personnel mines and to ensure that all states, especially those affected by mines, are supplied with advanced material, equipment and technology and that all efforts are made to remove all existing obstacles for the achievement of this noble objective.

5. **Urges** the colonial States that had planted such mines in the territories of developing countries and particularly those of the Member States, to promptly extend their technical and financial assistance to the affected countries so as to help them get rid of these mines for good, and also to extend appropriate reparation for the material and human losses incurred by these countries due to the mines.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.47/9-P(IS)
ON
COMBATING THE ILLIGAL PROLIFERATION, BUILD-UP AND CIRCULATION OF LIGHT WEAPONS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Taking note of the decision of the 35th Session of The Conference of Heads of State and government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Algiers in July 1999, to convene a Ministers' conference on the illegal trade in, and proliferation of light weapons;

Recalling the objectives and principles set forth in the Charters of the UN and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly the provisions relating to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Recalling further the relevant resolutions on disarmament adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as well as by the various Islamic Conference, in particular Resolution 21/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit and Resolution 22/25-P adopted by the 25th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution NO. 53/7E of 4 December 1998 on the convening of a conference on the illegal trade in light weapons in 2001;

Reaffirming the need to preserve international peace and security in general and within the Member States of the Islamic Ummah in particular;

Considering that the manufacturing, illegal circulation and build-up of massive quantities of light weapons in the world constitute a threat to national, regional and international peace and security as well as an obstacle to the economic development of the countries and regions concerned;

Convinced of the need for a global approach with a view to encouraging at national, regional and world levels, the limitation and reduction of illegal light weapons in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner;

Deeply concerned about the spread of insecurity, banditry, and terrorism linked to the illegal movement of light weapons;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report NO. IS/9-2000/PIL/D.17;

1. **Notes with satisfaction** the initiative taken by the Government of the Republic of Mali on the question, and specifically by the Organization of the ceremony of the "Torch of peace" in Timbuktu on 27 March 1996 and consisting in

the destruction of thousands of light arms of small caliber and by the mobilization of the international community for a resolute and coordinated combat against the illicit traffic kind of this type of armament.

2. **Welcomes** the holding of the African Regional Conference on the illegal trade in, and proliferation of light weapons which will be organized by the OAU in November 2000 in Bamako, Republic of Mali. This Conference will work out a global African approach within the framework of the preparation of the United Nations international Conference of the year 2001.

3. **Notes with interest** the Moratorium declaration on the import, export and manufacturing of light arms in West Africa adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998 by the 21st Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS) and calls on Member States of the Islamic Ummah to approve the Moratorium and support its effective implementation.

4. **Notes with satisfaction** the decision taken by some countries of Sahel to set up national commissions to combat the proliferation of light arms in the Sahelo-Saharian region and of the UN Standing Consultative Committee on security in Central Africa and calls on Member States of the Islamic Ummah and other Islamic Organisation to set up their own national commissions.

5. **Calls on** African States in particular and the Member States of the Islamic Ummah in general to initiate and strengthen their cooperation at sub-regional, regional and international levels with a view to eradication the illicit traffic and proliferation of light arms.

6. **Notes** the initiative taken by the European Union to set up a world wide mechanism to combat and control the illicit accumulation and circulation of light arms and calls on the Secretary General to examine ways and means to ensure an effective cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the European Union, the ECOWAS and the other sub-regional organizations concerned with question.

7. **Calls on** Member States to participate actively in the Conference on Combating the Illegal Trade of light arms, which will be held in the year 2001, and requests the Secretary General to cooperate fully with Member States in order to prepare for this Conference.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to further examine the question and to submit a report to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.48/9-P(IS)
ON
2005 CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Taking note of necessity of active participation of Islamic countries parties to NPT in 2005 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees as well as in other multilateral fora;

Reaffirming that nuclear activities of Israel still poses grave danger to the security of the Islamic countries, especially in the Middle East;

Welcomes the reaffirmation for the first time by the 2000 NPT of the necessity for Israel to sign the Treaty and to accept putting its nuclear infrastructure under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Noting the International Court of Justice advisory opinion in which it recalls the obligation of the nuclear weapon states to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

Also noting the declaration of principles and objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament;

Taking note of the active participation of the Member States in the 2000 NPT Review Conference and expect recontinuation of such participation in the review process commencing from 2002;

Convinced of the necessity to reaffirm the universal character of the NPT which gives it force and credibility and allows the full implementation of the measures conducive to total elimination of nuclear weapons;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report (No.IS/9-2000/PIL/D.16);

1. **Requests** all Islamic countries parties to the Treaty to actively participate in 2005 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees.

2. **Requests** all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora as stipulated in Article 6 of the NPT.

3. **Invites** all States parties to the NPT in particular the nuclear countries members in the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear activities and systems under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the resolution adopted by the Review and Extension Conference regarding the Middle East for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which was held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East region.

4. **Requests** the Islamic countries parties to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level to evaluate the result of the 2000 Conference to review the NPT to coordinate positions for the next negotiations.

5. **Welcomes** the unequivocal commitment of the nuclear weapon states as express in the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference to pursue nuclear armament and call upon to make a clear timetable for the elimination of their nuclear weapons.

6. **Calls for** fostering cooperation among OIC Member States in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy related to economic development needs, taking into consideration their needs in the fields of health, sciences, agriculture, energy, research, and related needs.

7. **Considers** that the recognition by the Review Conference that Israel is the only one in the region which has not signed the NPT is a matter which needs to be followed up through specific mechanisms which seek to establish measures that are applied against Israel if it does not accede to the treaty within a specific period of time, and requests Member States to adopt a united position at the IAEA on this issue.

8. **Commissions** the Experts Group on the Security of Islamic States to follow up this issue during its next meeting and to conduct the necessary study on it.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.49/9-P(IS)
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of all the Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the unity and the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the quest of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the Government of France to seek a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations on this question;

1. **Reaffirms** the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. **Expresses** its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

3. **Urges** the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

4. **Calls upon** the Member States to collectively and individually use their influence with France so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. **Rejects** and condemn any institutional evolution of the Island of Moyotte which would tend to remove it from the integrity of the Comoro as a whole and complicate efforts exerted with a view to achieve a final settlement of the dispute.

6. **Invites** the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem and to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/9-P(IS)
ON
THE INITIATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN FOR CONVENING A CONFERENCE FOR INTERACTION AND CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES IN ASIA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Realizing that the present world is characterized by the absence of sharp political and ideological opposition of different systems;

Proceeding from its awareness that the Muslim States as well as other countries in the world are interested in providing strong and lasting peace and stability as the most important condition for the sustainable development of the world community on the way of economic and cultural progress;

Reaffirming its respect for the principles of the UN Charter, international law and international legality as well as its support for peaceful negotiations and constructive dialogue for achieving the desired goal of settling regional conflicts;

Proceeding from the necessity of the strict observance of the principle of the territorial integrity and the respect of the sovereignty of all countries and non-interference in their internal affairs;

Stressing the need for general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament;

Welcoming initiatives on the questions of international and regional security proposed by the Islamic countries;

Recognizing the urgency of making use of the experience of the world community as a whole as well as that of some regional security structures;

Realizing that, along with the establishment of a new mechanism of regional security, it is necessary to approach due important to the specificity of the relations between the States in the Asian continent with the exception of Israel until it complies with all resolutions;

Underlining the need to respect the regional groups within the United Nations;

Res. No.50/9-P(IS)

Condemning the continued practice of the policies of hegemony, of power and military domination, and use of force;

Underlining the irrelevance of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence in the post cold war era.

Taking note of the result of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia that took place in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan on September 4, 1999 including the Resolution and Declaration adopted during the Conference.

Stressing that among its participants are the countries representing all five continents of the world;

Deploring the fact that Israel, a non member of the regional group of Asian countries, participated in the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia that has taken place in Alma Ata, and inviting the Government of Kazakhstan to take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such participation in the CICA process;

1. **Appreciates** the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan and support given by Member States to convene the Conference for Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia.

2. **Takes note** of the results of this Conference which will, it is hope, contribute to international security.

3. **Considers** that the decisions of the conference held on 04 September 1999 in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan are applicable only to the participating countries.

4. **Underlines** the fact that the commitments made by Member States under the Alma Ata Declaration of the Conference on Joint Action and Confidence Building Measures in Asia must take into consideration the security and solidarity of Islamic States in accordance with the OIC Charter and the resolutions of Islamic Summits.

5. **Condemns** the policies of hegemony, of use or treat of use of any form of military domination.

6. **Considers** that aggression and confiscation of others' land by force both contravene the UN and the OIC Charters and International legality and that the elimination of foreign occupation is a prerequisite to interaction and confidence-building measures.

7. **Reaffirms** that the Islamic countries do not consider Israel a member of the Asian Countries Group and **request** that it should not be allowed to attend or participate in the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in view of the fact that permission to attend requires that Israeli should put an end to its occupation of Palestinian and the other Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan.

8. **Recommends** that the Member States support the promotion of interaction and confidence-building measures and participate in the undertaking as an important international forum which requires effective participation in its meetings at the appropriate level.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and present his report to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO.51/9-P(IS)
ON
THE PRESERVATION OF THE SECURITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recognizing the great importance of achieving security and stability in the region without which the people cannot achieve their aspirations in development and progress towards a free and decent life;

Committed to preserving the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic solidarity;

1. **Affirms** its keenness on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq as well as its regional security.
2. **Calls** for putting an end to the acts of intervention in Iraq and for refraining in the future from any such acts in order to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the inviolability of its borders.
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.52/9-P(IS)
ON
STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

In application of the teachings and noble principles of the glorious Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the Islamic Ummah; the opposition to sedition; and the resort to coordination and consultations among members of the Ummah in all matters;

Faithful to the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity, respect for the independence and sovereignty of all Member States, as well as non-interference in their internal affairs;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States based on good neighbourliness, mutual respect and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling also Resolution 16/6-P(IS) and the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Taking note of the relevant recommendations and proposals of the Reflection Committee, the Group of Eminent Personalities and the Intergovernmental Experts Group as well as the recommendations of the Expert Group on Correcting the Image of Islam in the Outside World, in this respect;

Recalling also all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect, in particular Resolution No. 28/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 30/26-P of the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. **Calls upon** Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

2. **Decides** that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirms the necessity of coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of terrorism in all its manifestations and forms including intellectual terrorism and extremism.

3. **Stresses the need** to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to further their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

4. **Welcomes** the setting up of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States and expresses its conviction that this will help in reinforcing cooperation and consultation at all levels among Islamic nations.

5. **Requests** the OIC Secretariat to follow up consultation and coordination among representatives of member States at international organisations and fora.

6. **Invites** OIC heads of mission accredited to various countries to hold informal consultations in order to coordinate their positions with regard to important issues of concern.

7. **Invites** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 53/9-P(IS)
ON
THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Having taken note of the information provided by the Government of Guinea on the aggression against the Republic of Guinea's borders;

Deeply concerned over the armed attacks that have started again since 1 September 2000 and have claimed so many human lives and caused important material damage and the forced displacement of numerous people in Guinea;

Bearing in mind the declaration dated 13 October 2000 of the UN Security Council condemning these intolerable aggressions;

Mindful of the final communique dated 18 September 2000 of the Coordination meeting of the Foreign Ministers of OIC Member States which condemns this aggression and expresses its solidarity with the people of Guinea;

1. Firmly condemns the armed aggression against the Republic of Guinea.

2. Expresses its support for, and solidarity with, the people and Government of Guinea.

3. Invites the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take part in the quest for a solution so as to put an end to these aggressions.

4. Requests the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the ICFM .

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RESOLUTION NO. 54/9-P(IS)
ON
ADOPTION BY ISLAMIC STATES OF A UNIFIED STAND AT INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

The Islamic Summit Conference, at its 9th Session, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 and 17 Sha'ban 1421H (12- 13 November, 2000),

Recalling the objectives and principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference stipulated in its charter especially those calling for cooperation among Member States in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and social fields;

Stressing the importance of adoption by OIC States of an effective flexible system for periodic consultations and coordination between them on all occasions and in all international fora in all current issues of mutual concern;

Commending the constructive thought expressing this lofty objective in the "Doha Declaration" adopted by the 9th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha on 16 and 17 Sha'ban 1421H (12-13 November 2000 G);

Considering the utmost importance of the objective by Member States of a unified common stand in the various international fora to embody and assert the strength the OIC and OIC Member States in these fora;

1. Calls upon OIC Member States to reach an effective formula or mechanism that guarantees consultations on issues of concern to the Islamic world, with a view to adopting common stands in all international fora.

2. Urges Member states to give appropriate priority to harmonising their stands on international issues consistent with the priority given by the whole of OIC Member States to these issues.

3. Stresses that the Palestinian cause and the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should be the primary issues on which Member States must adopt a unified stand in international fora, along with other causes of the Islamic Ummah.

4. Calls upon the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 55/9-P(IS)
ON
THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Recalling that Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conferences, the Sessions of Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights in the political, social, cultural, economic and religious fields;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States and expressing its concern at the forms of intolerance towards some of these communities and minorities in particular in the western hemisphere;

Condemning persecution and violations, committed by aggression forces against Muslim communities and minorities in a number of non-OIC Member States;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the situation of Muslim Communities and minorities (Document No. IS/9-2000/MM/D.1);

1. **Expresses** its satisfaction at the efforts made by the Secretary General for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic Communities and Minorities in Non-Member States and **urges** the Contact Group, composed of the Permanent Missions of Member States to the United Nations in New York and Geneva to hold regular meetings to deal with cases of violation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States and report thereon to the General Secretariat.

2. **Emphasizes** the need to see to it that the Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States preserve their religious and cultural identity, and enjoy equal treatment as far as rights, obligations and duties are concerned, and have access to all their civil and religious rights without discrimination or segregation.

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3. **Reaffirms** that the preservation of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States is, essentially, a responsibility of the governments of these states based on compliance with the, the principles of International Law and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

4. **Calls upon** Member States and OIC Subsidiary, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) as well as Islamic non-governmental organisations, bodies and institutions, to continue to provide the OIC General Secretariat with available information, studies and statistics on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States so that the General Secretariat can perform the tasks entrusted to it in this respect.

5. **Invites** the OIC General Secretariat to continue to receive representatives of some Muslim Communities and Minorities in non-OIC Member States and to meet them whenever possible with a view to closely monitoring the conditions of the Muslim communities and minorities they represent; or to get information on Muslim Minorities, Communities and Societies through such representatives. These activities, however should be carried out within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the states in which they live, as stipulated in paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 38/24-P adopted by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. **Urges** Member States to pay special attention to those Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States who are exposed to persecution or oppression because of their religious beliefs and to determine their needs and communicate them to Member States so as to provide the necessary capabilities - material, human and financial, and also to intensify the cultural and educational Islamic activities as well as various humanitarian assistance to these Muslim communities and minorities.

7. **Urges** Member States to coordinate efforts to train able workers who can perform Islamic Dawah missions among Muslim communities and minorities in various countries of the world. These workers should include qualified women, and a series of integrated educational books on Islam, its rites and principles should be prepared in the form of simplified publications or audio-visual material to be carefully translated to the languages of the countries where these Muslim minorities live.

8. **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to make contacts with the governments of the states that have Muslim communities and minorities in order to identify their problems and needs and elicit the view of these States on ways to develop a cooperation formula with the OIC aimed at making the required contributions for improving the conditions of these Muslim communities and minorities and preserving their religious and cultural identity, while giving priority to contacts with governments of non-OIC Member States in which Muslim communities and minorities are confronting pressing problems.

9. **Urges** the OIC Member States to exert efforts with governments of Non-OIC Member States where violations of the rights of Muslim communities and minorities take piace to urge them to take necessary and immediate measures to stop these violations and restore order.

10. **Invites** the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the activities of the relevant organizations and international forums so as to be informed about developments on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States, and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Experts Group.

11. **Reaffirms** the commitment of Member States to respect the rights of non-Muslim communities and minorities living in their territories, in accordance with the tolerant teachings of Islam.

12. **Denounces** the allegations of some circles in non-OIC Member States concerning the ill-treatment of non-Muslim communities and minorities in OIC Member States; **denounces** the adoption by these circles of measures and local legislation in contradiction with the UN charter and the principles of international law, with a view to using these as pretext, to interfere in the internal affairs of Member States; and **requests** the OIC Expert Group on considering the conditions of Muslim Communities and Minorities to pay urgent and special attention to this issue.

13. **Emphasizes** the necessity of coordination between the Group of Intergovernmental Experts on Following up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and the Group of Inter Governmental Experts on considering the conditions of Muslim Minorities and Communities in non-OIC Member States, with a view to conducting a comprehensive survey of the conditions of these Minorities and Communities and to work for at a later stage, the necessary measures in international fora to safeguard their rights.

14. **Approves** the implementation of the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on Muslim minorities and communities in non-member States of the OIC adopted by its Fifth meeting (document GEMM/5/2000/REP.1-FINAL) and the recommendations contained therein, **calls on** Member States and the General Secretariat to implement them, and **invites** the Group of Experts on Muslim Communities and Minorities in non OIC-Member States to continue its work on a regular basis.

15. **Calls** on the Secretary General to constitute a sub-committee to follow up the affairs of minorities to be composed of those selected by the Secretary General from among the members of the Committee of Experts on setting up a Plan of Action to safeguard the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States, and other Islamic figures in implementation of operative para (17) of Res. No.55/27-P of the 27th ICFM.

16. **Invites** the General Secretariat to hold regular meetings and large-scale conferences on the affairs of Muslim minorities in non-Member States in the various States of the world, preferably in one of the minority home states with due preparation and planning.

17. The Islamic Conference requested the General Secretariat to carry out a comprehensive study on the possibility of reversing the Islamic perception of the term "Muslim Minorities" and to refer the study to Member States for their views on the subject before submitting such views to the ICFM.

18. **Requests** the Secretary General to prepare a report thereon and submit it to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 56/9-P(IS)
ON
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions of the OIC and the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee of Six on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front which the signatory parties agreed to consider as the basis for a permanent, just and comprehensive political solution to the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines;

Also recalling that in accordance with the two Memoranda of Understanding with which the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front concluded two rounds of preliminary talks, held successively in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 3-4 October, 1992 and in Cipanas, Western Java, Republic of Indonesia on 14-16 April, 1993, the two parties agreed to conduct official peace negotiations for the full implementation of the letter and spirit of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement;

Further recalling the results of the four rounds of formal peace talks held in Jakarta, Indonesia, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Commending the agreement reached by the participants in the Fourth Round of Formal Peace Talks to reaffirm all the points of agreement in the 1994, 1995 and 1996 Interim Agreements and to include them in the Final Agreement provided for in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement;

Recalling that the report of the meeting of the Ministerial Committee of Six, held on the fringe of the Twenty-Seventh ICFM in Kuala Lumpur on 28 June 2000, recommended in para 6. (item a) to commission a fact finding mission emanating from the Ministerial Committee of Six to evaluate and assess the current situation in Southern Philippines;

Having considered the report of the fact finding mission referred to in Document No. IS/9-2000/SMCP/REP.1;

1 **Welcomes** the new membership of Brunei Darussalam in the Committee of Six on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

2. **Welcomes** the "Peace Agreement" between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front initialed on 30 August 1996 in Jakarta and officially signed on 2 September 1996 in Manila.

3. **Calls on** both the Government of the Republic of Philippines and the MNLF to preserve the gains achieved as a result of the signing of the "Peace Agreement".

4. **Pay tribute** to the Government of the Republic of Philippines for receiving the fact finding mission and facilitating its task of evaluating the current situation in Southern Philippines.

5. **Pays tribute** to the Moro National Liberation Front, the sole legitimate representative of Muslims in Southern Philippines ("Bangsamoro people"), for facilitating the task of the fact-finding mission.

6. **Pays tribute** to the role of the Government of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, under the wise leadership of His Excellency Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, in achieving the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and in hosting the first preliminary talks in Tripoli from 3 to 4 October, 1992.

7. **Also pays tribute** to the role of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in facilitating the peace process culminating in the signing of the Final Peace Agreement on 2 September 1996 and expresses satisfaction for the efforts of the Ministerial Committee of Six in this regard..

8. **Commissions** the Chairman of the Committee of Seven to make the necessary contacts with the GRP and the MNLF during a period not later than the end of the first quarter of 2001 with a view to defining a time-table for the implementation of all the provisions of the 1996 Peace Agreement.

9. **Urges** Member States and subsidiary organs, specialised and affiliated institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank, to increase their economic, financial, technical and material assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Southern Philippines through the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD) under the auspices of the MNLF.

10. **Decides** to maintain the observer status and the participation of the MNLF in the activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Bangsamoro people in Southern Philippines with a view to improving their conditions in accordance with the Peace Agreement.

11. **Urges** the Government of the Republic of Philippines and MILF to promptly put an end to armed hostilities and to pursue peace talks toward finding a peaceful resolution to the existing problem in Mindanao.

12. **Requests** the Ministerial Committee of Seven and the OIC Secretary General to continue extending assistance as appropriate for the full implementation of the Peace Agreement during the transitional period pending the establishment of the regular autonomous region in Southern Philippines.

13. **Appeals** to all Islamic charitable organiaztions in OIC member states, as well as others, to extend medical and other humanitarian assistance to the displaced people who are the victims of violence in Mindanao and its islands.

14. **Urges** the Member States to contribute to mobilizing broad international support to both parties of the Peace Agreement to enable them to achieve peace, development and prosperity in Southern Philippines.

15. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 57/9-P/(IS)
ON THE
SITUATION OF TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN WESTERN THRACE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities in Non-OIC Member States;

Keeping in mind that the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace, is an integral part of the Muslim World;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, calling for observance of human rights namely political, social, cultural and economic rights and freedom of worship, and most particularly the Lausanne Agreement which calls for observance of the right of the Muslim minority in Western Thrace to use their Turkish language and practice their religious rites as well as to the free election of their representatives in all matters;

Further recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Regretting the continuing violation of the minority rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace;

Keeping in mind that the basic rights and freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace are defined and protected by multilateral and bilateral Treaties and Agreements;

1. **Deplores** the judicial harassment aimed at the elected Mufti of Xanthi, Mr. Mehmet Emin Aga and his sentencing to imprisonment.

2. **Expresses** its concern for the obstruction of the building of Kimmeria Mosque.

3. **Requests** that the steps for the election of the administration board of the Waqfs are taken to permit a better administration of the Waqfs that will promote religious and educational activities.

4. **Urges** Greece to take all measures to restore the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and urgently recognize the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to monitor the situation of the Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and to report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 58/9-P(IS)
ON
THE MUSLIM MINORITY IN MYANMAR

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shabaan 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Reaffirming its obligations to the Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, and international covenants and conventions, particularly those calling for the respect of political, social, cultural, economic and religious human rights;

Realizing that the Muslim minority in Myanmar constitutes an integral part of the Islamic world;

Deploring information indicating the continuing oppression displacement, suffered by Muslims in the Republic of Myanmar, in addition to the denial of their basic rights, as citizens;

1. **Commissions** the Islamic Contact Group entrusted under Resolution No.38/24-P which considering the conditions of Muslim minorities and communities, to follow up the violations of the rights of Muslim minorities in Myanmar and submit an annual report thereon to the OIC General Secretariat.

2. **Urges** Member States to lend moral and political support to the Muslims of Myanmar and to facilitate the steps needed for a dialogue between them and the Government so as to enable them to exercise their basic rights on an equal footing with other citizens in Myanmar.

3. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to hold further discussions with the parties concerned and to report on his findings to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers..

4 **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the situation of the Muslim minority in Myanmar and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 59/9-P (IS)
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000).

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the fifth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice as a fourth main organ in the OIC;

Wishing to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice and the commencement of its work so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Member States;

Mindful of the importance of Resolution No. 59/27-P adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Court of Justice;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter involving the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice.

2. **Urges** the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure and to deposit their instruments of ratification at the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum needed for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. **Calls for** continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait, the host country, and the General Secretariat in looking for the best ways and means to accelerate the establishment and functioning of the Court.

4. **Invites** the Secretary General to continue intensive contacts and consultations with Member States aimed at expediting the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications for establishing the Court and ensuring the commencement of its work.

5. **Also invites** the Member-States and the General Secretariat to make every effort to raise and disseminate awareness of the relevance of the Court, and its objectives and of the need for its establishment and functioning as an optional judiciary means to settle conflicts peacefully.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 60/9-P (IS)
ON
THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling the noble motives and objectives of the glorious religion of Islam which emphasizes the need for, and importance of, human rights; and mindful of the universality and comprehensive nature of the Islamic rules on human rights and the prominent place of Man;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, sex or religion;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled Cairo "Declaration on Human Rights in Islam"; and the subsequent resolutions the latest of which was resolution No. 60/27-P of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Recognizing the necessity to expedite the follow up of the Cairo Declaration, as guidelines for member states by taking concrete and practical measures now that 10 years have elapsed since its adoption;

Aware of the prevailing international circumstances and the necessity of strengthening the existing mechanism within the OIC for exploring ways and means to promote and protect human rights through, inter alia, the formulation of a group of Islamic covenants on human rights;

Recognizing the obligations and endeavors of the Member States to promote and protect the internationally recognized human rights while taking into account the significance of their religious, national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds, and with due regard to the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam";

1. **Welcomes** the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam as a general guideline for Member States in the field of human rights.

Res.No. 60/9-P(IS)

2. **Recognizes** the importance of following up the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and **calls upon** the Governmental Expert Group, in accordance with its mandate and pursuant to the principles enshrined in the Cairo Declaration, to start the formulation and consideration of Islamic charters on human rights which shall take the form of covenants, each of which shall deal with one or several issues in detail based on the provisions of the Declaration, and to be considered in special meetings in preparation for recommending their submission to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. **Encourages** Member States to support and facilitate the realization of the mandate of the Governmental Expert Group through, inter alia, convening, in Member States and Non-Member States and in collaboration with the General Secretariat, seminars and workshops on human rights in Islam.

4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their active coordination and cooperation in the field of human rights in order to strengthen Islamic solidarity against any initiative that may lead to the use of human rights as a means of political pressure on any Member State.

5. **Takes note** of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Governmental Expert Group on the follow up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, approves proposals and recommendations made therein, invites the Expert Group to continue its work and hold its next meeting at an early date in 2001, and requests Member States to take an active part in this meeting at the highest level possible, as well as to hold the symposium pursuant to Resolution No. 60/27-P within the framework of coordination of Islamic States' positions on the preparations for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related Intolerance.

6. **Requests** the General Secretariat to include this item in the agenda of the future [illegible] the present resolution to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 61/9-P (IS)
ON
COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development (Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000);

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, of promoting, encouraging and ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with Islamic values and teachings, as well as the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments;

Mindful of the universality and integral nature of Islamic values with respect to human rights, the prominent place of Man in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and hence the great importance attached by Islamic thought to the promotion, encouragement and respect of human rights;

Aware that the increasing importance of human rights in every part of the world requires more intensified efforts from the Islamic Ummah and Islamic Organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at all levels toward the consolidation and protection of human rights;

Noting the attempts to exploit the issue of human rights to discredit the principles of Islamic Shariah and to interfere in the affairs of Islamic States;

Stressing the need for active international cooperation for the effective realization of the right to development;

Emphasizing the need for close coordination among Member States in resisting the misuse of human rights for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual countries for unaltruistic motives;

1. **Reiterates** the need for continued consultation and coordination among Member States in the field of human rights especially during international Conferences and meetings on the subject.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to provide ways and means to convey OIC stands on different issues in the field of human rights specially in respect of minorities, to the UN Human Rights agencies and mechanisms, in particular their Special Representatives and Rapporteurs with a view to furthering OIC positions on human rights at the U.N.

3. **Decides** that Member States and the General Secretariat shall undertake to follow up Member States' missions with the relevant international organizations, in particular, at the U.N. headquarters in New York and Geneva, and to hold meetings on appropriate occasions, to consider and discuss human rights issues with a view to adopting, if possible, a unified position among Member States in the light of the OIC resolutions on matters under consideration.

4. **Reaffirms** the need to keep abreast of economic and social developments while it being serious in supporting and respecting human rights. It also **reaffirms** its rejection of the attempt to impose economic starvation and deprivation on the peoples and countries of the Islamic world in any way, shape or form.

5. **Calls for** the necessary vigilance and caution towards any attempts at misrepresenting and discrediting the Islamic Shariah.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 62/9-P (IS)
ON
SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGNS WAGED BY CERTAIN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) AGAINST A NUMBER OF OIC MEMBER STATES TARGETTING THE ISLAMIC SHARIA UNDER THE MANTLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling resolution no. 49/19-P of the 19th ICFM on adopting and ratifying a document titled "The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam," aimed at fostering, promoting and respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, proceeding from the values and tenets of Islam, the charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the United Nations (U.N.) as well as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other relevant documents;

Recalling also the OIC decisions on follow-up of the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam," coordination among member states in the field of human rights, and drafting Islamic covenants on human rights;

Referring to the OIC Resolution No. 70/27-P and the two resolutions No. 82/1999 and 84/2000 of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, at its 55th and 56th sessions regarding the ways and means to deal with the distortion of the image of religions as well as the OIC resolution No. 62/27-P on the Slanderous Campaigns Waged by Certain NGOs Against a Number of OIC Member States Targeting the Islamic Sharia Under the Mantle of Human Rights Protection;

Affirming that discrimination against human beings on account of their religion or creed is an insult to the dignity of the humankind;

Stressing the importance of creating the propitious circumstances conducive to better harmony and more tolerance within various societies and among them; aware of the importance of education for ensuring tolerance and respect of religion and creed;

Expressing its appreciation, in this concern, of the joint efforts exerted by the OIC member states, the U.N. High Commission on Human Rights which organized a symposium under the theme "Enriching the universality of human rights: The Universal Declaration on Human Rights From an Islamic Perspective," in Geneva, November 9-10, 1998;

1. **Expresses** its deep concern over the frequent and erroneous association of Islam with violations of human rights and the misuse of the media --- press and audio-visual – in propagating such wrong notions.

2. **Urges** for a halt of the unjustified campaigns launched by some NGOs against a number of member states, focusing on the demand to abolish the Shari'a ordained punishments and other penalties under the "protection of human rights" slogan.

3. **Reaffirms** the right of states to hold on to their religious, social and cultural specificities which constitute legacies and streams of thought that contribute towards enriching the common international conceptions of human rights.

4. **Reasserts** that the right of societies to abide by their own characteristics and noble values that distinguish them does not mean cultural alienations or encapsulations, no more than it is a pretext to renege on their international commitments.

5. **Recalls** anew the states' right to reserve, where necessary, the right to express reservations on the international conventions, covenants and agreements they subscribe to, as part of their sovereign rights.

6. **Calls** for the necessity to consider human rights in their global concept and from all their religious, political, social, economic and cultural facets within the framework of international cooperation and solidarity.

7. **Also calls** as well for abstaining from using the universality of human rights as a pretext to interfere in the states' internal affairs and impair their national sovereignty.

8. **Emphasizes** the necessity for the international community to address the human rights issue objectively and comprehensively, as far as all states are concerned, without selectivity or discrimination.

9. **Exhorts** all states to take all appropriate measures, in the context of their national legislations and consistent with the international human right acts, to promote understanding, tolerance and respect in matters connected with freedom of religion or creed.

10. **Calls on** the OIC Group in Geneva to see to it that the reports of the U.N. Special Rapporteurs dealing with human rights take into consideration the provisions of the present resolution when submitting such reports to the coming sessions of the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 63/9-P (IS)
ON THE
STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Having considered the status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting that the necessary quorum of ratifications by Member States for the coming into force of many of these Agreements is not yet reached in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes; and the importance of expediting this process for strengthening the role of the OIC and expanding the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. **Urges** the Member States to sign and/or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 64/9-P (IS) ON THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the OIC Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the rejection of all forms of injustice, aggression and intolerance;

Convinced that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms; and on eliminating the causes of terrorism which endangers the life and property of innocent people, violates the sovereignty of States, and jeopardizes the rights of peoples;

Recognizing the need for specific and agreed upon international criteria, to enable the international community to differentiate clearly between terrorism and peoples' struggle for national liberation;

Stressing the need for Islamic cooperation in taking practical measures to combat and prevent terrorism effectively within the framework of the provisions of the Code of Conduct for combatting international terrorism, approved by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in its Resolution 43/7-P (IS), and the OIC Convention On Combating International Terrorism, approved by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as per its resolution No. 59/26-P;

Reaffirming the fundamental and legitimate rights of all peoples struggling under the yoke of colonialist and racist regimes as well as under foreign occupation to fight occupation and determine their own future, particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including those perpetrated by States, directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing countries and communities;

Denouncing the rabid attempts aimed at obliterating the clear distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United nations;

Noting the categorization adopted by some quarters on the basis of biased political considerations according to which a number of Islamic States are listed among the so called states which sponsor terrorism;

Res.No. 64/9-P(IS)

Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right of self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Also recalling Resolution No. 53/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit and the Resolution No. 64/27-P adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. **Reiterates** its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2. **Invites** Member States to stress the need for convening an International Conference to determine the meaning of terrorism, and to distinguish terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to ensure the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 65/9-P (IS)
ON THE
OIC CONVENTION FOR COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Welcoming the approval by the 26th ICFM of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism;

Recalling Resolution 43/7-P(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, which approved the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism and Resolution 54/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the Follow-up of the Code of Conduct For Combating International Terrorism;

Also recalling the U.N. Resolution No. 60/49 relating to the Declaration of principles on the fight against international terrorism;

Reaffirming the determination to combat terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations, including those where States are involved directly or indirectly;

Reiterating the commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, to eliminate the objectives and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people and the sovereignty, territorial integrity, stability and security of States, and to uphold the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, which reaffirm this commitment;

Emphasizing the importance of international and regional cooperation, especially among Member States, including coordination and exchange of information among their competent authorities in combating effectively all forms of terrorism;

Reiterating its call to Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of States and to prevent the use of their territories by individuals or groups for the perpetration of terrorist acts against other Member States;

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a climate of confidence and solidarity among Member States;

Alarmed at the continuing acts of violence and the increasing level of attendant atrocities specially those targeting foreign tourists recently;

Strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including state terrorism against all States and peoples;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General of the OIC on the follow up of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism;

1. **Declares** that Islam is innocent of all forms of terrorism which involve the murder of innocent people whose killing is forbidden by Allah.

2. **Strongly** condemns the perpetrators of such odious crimes, who pretend to act in the name of Islam or under any other pretext.

3. **Calls upon** all states not to grant asylum to these terrorists, and to take all necessary measures to help bring them to justice.

4. **Affirms** the determination of Member States to concert their efforts to combat all forms and manifestations of terrorism, including state terrorism against all states and peoples.

5. **Reaffirms** that the struggle of peoples under colonialist or alien domination or under foreign occupation, for their national liberation or to regain their right to self-determination, does not constitute an act of terrorism.

6. **Takes note with satisfaction** of the approval of the Twenty-sixth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and **calls upon** Member States to take appropriate steps to sign and ratify it.

7. **Calls upon** Member States to follow-up the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, and to coordinate their stands and cooperate in the light of the principles and provisions stipulated in the Convention within all the international conferences and fora concerned with terrorism and international terrorism.

8. **Reaffirms** the commitment of Member States to the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism especially those reaffirming their commitment to refrain from undertaking, attempting or participating in any way in financing, instigating or supporting any acts of terrorism, directly or indirectly and also those committing them to take all necessary measures to ensure that their territories are not used as a base for planning, organizing, executing, initiating or participating in any terrorist activity.

9. **Calls upon** OIC Member States to make every effort to enhance their cooperation, in accordance with their internal laws and relevant international arrangements and conventions, in countering and combating terrorist acts, prosecuting their perpetrators or handing them over to their respective countries or to the state where the act had been committed, in accordance with their bilateral agreements and arrangements as well as cooperation in the fields of exchange of relevant information on terrorists and their activities.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution in close cooperation with the Member States, and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 66/9-P (IS)
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the different Sessions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, the latest of which is the resolution No. 66/27-P adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida/33);

Noting that the crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Affirming that acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and their exposure to unjustified physical and mental torture are contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the strengthening of Islamic solidarity in combating hijacking;

Conscious of the need for full observance of the international conventions against hijacking;

1. **Condemns** all forms of international terrorism including the crime of aerial hijacking and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

2. **Calls on** Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers, which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests and laws of the peoples and countries of the OIC.

3. **Calls upon** Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and inflict the most severe punishments on the offenders involved in them, or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. **Calls upon** Member States which have not yet acceded to or ratified, the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite such ratification and accession and urges the States that have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. **Calls upon** all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with international laws in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. **Requests** the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, crew members, aircraft and countries owning them in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. **Requests also** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 67/9-P (IS)
ON
OIC INPUTS TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conferences, the Sessions of Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and international conventions, declarations and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights namely political, social, cultural, economic rights and religious freedoms;

Further recalling the Commission on Human Rights' resolutions 1999/82 of 30 April 1999 and 2000/84 of 26 April 2000 especially its operative paragraph 5 which "invites Governments, intergovernmental and regional organizations to provide their views on the religious perspectives of combating racism to the Secretary General of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and invites her to present these inputs to the World Conference through its preparatory process;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. IS/9-2000/LEG/D.11) dealing with the elaboration of the report which forms a contribution towards the OIC preparations for the World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and **having also taken note** of the relevant contribution of the OIC Working Group on Human Rights;

1. **Condemns** persecution and violations, especially those committed by aggression and occupation forces against Muslim communities and minorities in a number of non-OIC Member States.

2. **Reaffirms** the decision of the Member States of the OIC to provide an input for inclusion in the final outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, on the Islamic perspectives of combating Racism, Defamation of Islam and Islamophobia.

3. **Decides** to charge OIC member states' delegations in Geneva to continue to actively participate in preparing the World Conference.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 28th Session of the ICFM.

RESOLUTION NO. 68/9-P (IS)
ON
DEFAMATION OF ISLAM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by the Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conferences, the Sessions of Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers the most recent of which was Resolution No. 70/27-P and international conventions, declarations and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights namely political, social, cultural, economic rights and religious freedoms;

Further recalling the Commission on Human Rights' resolutions 1999/82 of 30 April 1999 and 2000/84 of 26 April 2000 entitled defamation of religions which expressed deep concern at the negative stereotyping of religions, expressed deep concern that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and with terrorism, and expressed concern at any role in which the print, audio-visual or electronic media or any other means is used to incite violence, xenophobia or related intolerance and discrimination towards Islam and other religions;

1. **Endorses** the efforts of the Member States of the OIC in Geneva to highlight the concerns of the Islamic Countries regarding the defamation of Islam and taking common positions on issue of direct interest to them in the UN human rights bodies.

2. **Commends** the initiative by OIC Member States in Geneva to oppose the "defamation of Islam" as reflected in the Commission on Human Rights' resolution on "Defamation of religions" and encourages them to continue this initiative.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up the development on this issue and present a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

REOSLUTION NO. 69/9-P (IS)
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (COMIAC)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (November 12-13, 2000),

Having taken note of the comprehensive report submitted by His Excellency President Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of COMIAC, on the activities carried out in the areas of Information and Communication under the auspices of COMIAC and in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Having also taken cognizance of the OIC Secretary-General's report on the role of Information and Communication in enhancing the just causes of Islam and highlighting its true image;

Recalling resolutions nos. 1/6-C (IS), 45/7-P (IS) and 57/8-P (IS) on COMIAC, adopted respectively by the 6th, 7th and 8th Islamic Summit Conferences to approve COMIAC's recommendations prior to the latter's 3rd, 4th and 5th sessions;

Taking into account the resolutions adopted by the 5th session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information (ICIM), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 23-24 Sha'ban, 1420 (December 01-02, 1999);

1 - **Expresses** its deep gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Senegal for graciously hosting the 6th session of COMIAC. It thanks, in particular, His Excellency President Abdoulahi Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of COMIAC, for his support and his pledge to assist the OIC in fulfilling its missions, especially in the field of Information and Communication.

2 - **Takes note** of the Secretary-General's report on the OIC's activities in the framework of COMIAC, especially its 6th session held in Dakar, October 25-26, 2000, and endorses the outcome of that session.

3 - **Endorses** the guidelines given by His Excellency the Chairman of COMIAC in his report to the current session, in the light of the conclusions of the 5th ICIM, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 23-24 Sha'ban, 1420 (December 01-02, 1999).

4 - **Hails** the Secretary-General for the measures he proposed to give a fresh dynamic impetus to reenergize the Information and Communication sector so that it may play its real role in promoting the just causes of Islam and highlight its true image.

5 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 10th Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 70/9-P (IS)
ON
THE INFORMATION PLAN AND THEIR FUNDING PROBLEMS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (November 12-13, 2000);

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by His Excellency President Abdoulahi Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), on Information activities, especially the Information Plan;

Noting as well the report of the OIC Secretary General on the Role of Information and Communication in promoting the just causes of Islam and highlighting its true image;

Recalling resolutions nos. 1/6-P (IS), 46/7-P (IS) and 58/8-P (IS) adopted respectively by the 6th, 7th and 8th Islamic Summit Conferences, and resolutions nos. 28/25-P, 62/26-P and 72/27-P on the OIC Information Plan, adopted by the 25th, 26th and 27th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers (ICFMs);

Mindful of the resolutions relating to the funding and implementation of the Information Plan, adopted by COMIAC in its 6th session held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, 28-29 Rajab, 1421H (October 25-26, 2000);

Also recalling the Member States' pledges and commitments in the context of their cooperation to build an adequate communications network to lessen the deficiency in the flow of Information in the Islamic world on the one hand, and to create a specific Information Order designed to affirm the national and cultural identities while countering the hostile campaigns targeting Islam and Muslims, on the other;

Inspired by the resolutions adopted by the 5th Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, Sha'ban 23-24, 1420H (December 01-02, 1999), in particular resolution no. 5/3-ICIM and the program derived from the Information Plan and contained in document no. FC/WG-MSP/1-99/PAI.9;

1 - **Reaffirms** the need for the Member States to strongly uphold the Information Plan and make effective contributions to it to ensure its success. It urges Member states to pledge their contributions for the implementation of the said Plan;

2 - **Appeals** to the Member States to:

   a) **Carry out** individually or in cooperation amongst themselves, some of the operations of the Information Plan;

Res. No. 70/9-P(IS)

b) **Contribute** towards financing OIC activities in the fields of Information and Communication, especially by settling their arrears of contributions to the budget of the OIC General Secretariat and by making voluntary donations to it to make it possible for it to catch up with and avoid delays in implementing the Plan as a result of such overdues. The States are also called upon to proceed with the financing of other portions of the Plan;

3 - The Secretary-General calls for:

a) Direct contacts to be made with the Member States to enquire about the programs/projects in the Information Plan which they may take upon themselves to cover;

b) Coordination with the Member States to mobilize the grants and voluntary donations necessary for the implementation of the entire Information Plan;

4 - **Reiterates** the Member States' need to enhance cooperation among their Information bodies, organs and institutions as this is the only means to combine their efforts and unify their human, material and financial potentialities so as to provide for the Ummah a trustworthy information coping with world events and capable of effectively defending its religion, interests, stances and image;

5 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 71/9- P(I.S)
ON UPDATING THE MECHANISMS OF THE ISLAMIC INFORMATION STRATEGY INCLUDING THE ISLAMIC SATELLITE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (November 12-13, 2000),

Referring to the general conception of the Islamic Information Strategy adopted by the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah, 1988;

Recalling resolutions No. 3/3-ICIM and No. 13/3-ICIM of the Third Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers on the Islamic Information Strategy and its Implementation Mechanisms;

Referring to resolutions No. 1/5 and 2/5 of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), on 27-28 March 1996, which adopted the Islamic Information Strategy and its implementation mechanisms;

Referring again to resolutions No.1/4 and 1/5 adopted successively by the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers on the Information Strategy and their Implementation Mechanisms, held successively in Dakar(Senegal) and Tehran (Iran);

Referring also to resolution No. 1/6-ICIM adopted by the 6th Session of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar, Senegal, on 25-26 October 2000 on the Information Strategy and its Implementation Mechanisms;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on the Role of Information and Communication in Promoting the Just Causes of Islam and Clarifying its true image;

1. Invites the Member States again to take the necessary steps to incorporate the Islamic Information Strategy into their information policies and to publicize this strategy as widely as possible in their media.

2. Appeals to the Member States to extend human, material and technological assistance to the two information institutions involved in Islamic information, namely the International Islamic News Agency (IINA), and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO), to enable them to achieve their strategic objectives, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 5th Session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers at Tehran in December, 1999 pursuant to the recommendations of the Expert Group on Updating the Mechanisms of the Strategy.

3. Requests Member States to use all available media including satellites and new communication technologies and to coordinate action among space television channels in Member States and between them and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization with a view to securing for them a better presence in the international information space.

4. Requests the Member States to coordinate their efforts in order to promote the project of the Islamic Satellite to keep abreast of current developments.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 72/9-P (IS)
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (November 12-13, 2000),

Having been apprised of the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the role of Information and Communication in enhancing the just causes of the Islamic Ummah and highlighting the true image of Islam and of the report of the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) on the latter's activities and projects;

Guided by resolution no. 11/5-ICIM on IINA, adopted by the 5th session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM), held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, Sha'ban 23-24, 1420H (December 01-02, 1999);

Taking note with satisfaction of the resolution adopted by COMIAC's 6th session on the necessity to support IINA as a specialized institution and part of the mechanisms designed to carry out the joint Islamic Information action programs;

Extremely preoccupied by the failure, on the part of a large number of States, to pay their contributions to IINA's budget;

Having taken cognizance of the efforts exerted by the Agency to broaden the scope of and diversity of its activities over the Internet and in producing books and bulletins on the ongoing events in the Islamic world and in publishing press reports and stories on the Member States, despite the financial, technical and press-related difficulties it is facing:

1 - **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constant support it lends to the Agency and also to the other Member States which contributed in backing the Agency on the material, moral and manpower areas until it managed to proceed with its Information drive;

2 - **Exhorts** the Member States to settle their contributions and arrears to the Agency's budget to enable it shoulder its responsibilities;

3 - **Urges** the Member States to reinforce the Agency by providing it with editing and technical staff so that it may fulfill its objectives in serving Islamic Information;

4 - **Also urges** the Agency to activate its website and consolidate its relations with the news agency associations in the various regions of the world – Arab, African or Asian – and with the Mediterranean Alliance of News Agencies, "Alliance Mediterranenne des Agences de Presse."

RESOLUTION NO. 73/9-P(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIATION (ISBO)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (November 12-13, 2000),

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on the role of Information and Communication in enhancing the just causes of the Islamic Ummah and highlighting the true image of Islam and of the report of the Secretary-General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) on the latter's activities, projects and work plans;

Guided by the resolutions of the 5th session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM), held in Tehran, Sha'ban 23-24, 1420H (December 01-02, 1999) on increasing support to ISBO (resolution no. 10/5-ICIM) and arranging for a symposium to bring together radio and television producers [resolution no. 10/5-ICIM, para 3 (b)] and the committee in charge of coordinating news and programs among satellite channels in the Member States (resolution no. 4/5-paras 1 & 3);

Taking note with satisfaction of the resolution adopted by COMIAC-VI on supporting ISBO as a specialized institution and part and parcel of the mechanisms entrusted to carry out the joint Islamic action Information program;

Also taking note with satisfaction of ISBO's achievements in the service of Islamic Da'wa, the spread of Arabic language and the defense of Islamic causes;

Deeply preoccupied by the accumulating arrears of contributions by a large number of Member States to the Organization's budget:

1 - **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to those Member States which settled their contributions to the Organization's budget and are still pursuing their material and moral support;

2 - **Calls upon** the Member States concerned to settle their contributions fully and regularly to the Organization's annual budget and to speed up the payment of their arrears to enable the Organization carry on its activities normally;

3 - **Exhorts** Member States to participate effectively in:

- The Symposium for Radio and Television Producers;
- The news and programs coordination committee among television satellite channels in the Member States, and Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation (ISBO).
- Help ISBO in producing "a guide of television productions" for the Member States.

RESOLUTION No. 74/9-P (IS)
ON
SUPPORTING THE CANDIDACY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA TO HOST THE INFORMATION SOCIETY WORLD SUMMIT

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (November 12-13, 2000),

Taking note of the Tunisian memorandum on supporting the candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia to host the Information Society World Summit to be convened by the International Telecommunication Union will in collaboration with other international organisations and agencies,

Also taking note of the memorandum of the O I C General Secretariat on the subject,

Recalling the Islamic solidarity objectives stated in the O I C Charter,

1. **Supports** the candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia to host the Information Society World Summit in 2003,

2. **Calls on** Member States to support the Tunisian candidacy when it is submitted to the next International Telecommunication Union Executive Council scheduled to consider the candidacies of prospective host countries for the Summit.

Annex VII

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on economic affairs and science and technology adopted by the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada"

Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

Contents

Subject *Page*

1. Resolution No. 1/9-E(IS)
On Economic Problems Facing the Member States . . . 224

2. Resolution No. 2/9-E(IS)
On Supporting the Reforms of the International Financial Architecture . . . 227

3. Resolution No. 3/9-E(IS)
On Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System . . . 229

4. Resolution No. 4/9-E(IS)
On Implications of the Establishment of Regional and International Economic Groupings on the Islamic World Including the Introduction of Single European Currency, the EURO . . . 231

5. Resolution No. 5/9-E(IS)
On Economic Problems of the Least Developed and Land-Locked Member States . . . 233

6. Resolution No. 6/9-E(IS)
On Eradication of Poverty in the Least Developed and Low-Income OIC Member States . . . 236

7. Resolution No. 7/9-E(IS)
On External Debt of African and Other Islamic Member States of the OIC . . . 239

8. Resolution No. 8/9-E(IS)
On Need for Enhancement of Economic Relations among Member States in the Light of Current Changes in the World Economy . . . 242

9. Resolution No. 9/9-E(IS)
On Economic Problems of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, of the Syrian Citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan Heights, and of the Lebanese Citizens in Occupied South Lebanon and the Western Bekka formerly under occupation . . . 245

10. Resolution No. 10/9-E(IS)
On Assistance to Member States Stricken by Drought and Natural Calamities . . . 248

11. Resolution No. 11/9-E
On Economic and Social Losses for Great Jamahiriya as a Result of Security Council Resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) . . . 250

12. Resolution No. 12/9-E
On Supporting the Efforts of South Asian OIC Member States to Counteract the Implications of the Economic and Financial Crisis . . . 251

13. Resolution No. 13/9-E
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Lebanon 252

14. Resolution No. 14/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina 253

15. Resolution No. 15/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to Republic of Somalia 255

16. Resolution No. 16/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Guinea in the Face of the Refugee Influx from Liberia and Sierra Leone 256

17. Resolution No. 17/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone 257

18. Resolution No. 18/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Albania 258

19. Resolution No. 19/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to Afghanistan 259

20. Resolution No. 20/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Uganda 260

21. Resolution No. 21/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan 261

22. Resolution No. 22/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic 262

23. Resolution No. 23/9-E(IS)
On Assistance to the Kashmiri People 263

24. Resolution No. 24/9-E(IS)
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Yemen 264

25. Resolution No. 25/9-E
On Economic Assistance to the State of Palestine 265

26. Resolution No. 26/9-E
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Mozambique 267

27. Resolution No. 27/9-E
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan 269

28. Resolution No. 28/9-E
On Alleviating the Effects of Floods and Torrential Rains in Sudan 270

29. Resolution No. 29/9-E
On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Djibouti 271

30. Resolution No. 30/9-E
On Humanitarian Assistance to the Chechnyan People 272

31. Resolution No. 31/9-E(IS)
On Activities under the Auspices of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) 273

32. Resolution No. 32/9-E(IS)
On Cooperation in the Field of Tourism 279

33. Resolution No. 33/9-E(IS)
On Status of the Signing and Ratification of Agreements and Statutes on Economic Cooperation 281

34. Resolution No. 34/9-E(IS)
On the Activities of the OIC Subsidiary Organs and Specialized Institutions Active in the Economic and Trade Fields 283

35. Resolution No. 35/9-E(IS)
On the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) 285

36. Resolution No. 36/9-E(IS)
On Affiliated Institutions of the OIC Operating in the Field of Economy and Commerce 288

37. Resolution No. 37/9-E(IS)
On Establishment of an Islamic Common Market 290

38. Resolution No. 38/9-E(IS)
On Role of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century 293

39. Resolution No. 39/9-E(IS)
On the Establishment of an International Islamic Stock Exchange Union 296

40. Resolution No. 40/9-E(IS)
On the Increase of the Capital Stock of the Islamic Development Bank 298

41. Resolution No. 41/9-E(IS) on the environmental problems in the Islamic world including Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, in the occupied Syrian Golan and in Lebanese territories previously occupied by Israel 299

42. Resolution No. 42/9-E(IS) on the situation in regions of the Islamic world affected by environmental disasters, in particular in the basin of the Aral sea and the region of Semipalatinsk 305

43. Draft Resolution No. 43/9-E(IS) on the role of science and technology in the socio-economic development of the Member States 307

44. Resolution No. 44/9-E(IS) on cooperation among Member States in controlling epidemic diseases affecting man, fauna and the flora 309

45. Resolution No. 45/9-E(IS) on drug and psychotropic substance abuses and their illegal production, processing and trafficking 311

46. Resolution No. 46/9-E(IS) on the environment, sustainable development and ways and means of resolving problems relating to environment and health 314

47. Resolution No. 47/9-E(IS) on the activities of Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) 316

48. Resolution No. 48/9-E(IS) on the implementation of the strategy for developing science and technology in the Islamic States 317

49. Resolution No. 49/9-E(IS) on activities of the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhaka 319

50. Resolution No. 50/9-E(IS) on the ongoing negotiations at the Sixth Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP6) 320

51. Resolution No. 51/9-E(IS) on environment from an Islamic perspective 322

RESOLUTION NO. 1/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING THE MEMBER STATES.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/8-E(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Also recalling Resolution No. 1/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Resolution No. 6/24-E of the 24th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, in which Member States were invited to reinforce Sub-Regional and Regional Markets and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among themselves;

Having considered with particular attention the results of the Uruguay Round on multilateral negotiations which led to the establishment of the World Trade Organisation.

Noting that globalization and increasing liberalization have made the external environment for development crucial, particularly since OIC Member States have become more vulnerable to the intense competition and unpredictable fluctuations in international trade, instability in the financial and monetary flows as well as to the changes in technology;

Noting with concern that the world economy faces periodical severe fluctuations and crises in some regions the effects of which spill over globally due to the solid links between economies. This has had an impact on international currencies and money market and therefore the economy at large.

Stressing the urgency for the international community to work for a global approach towards financial crisis.

Aware of the need to improve the capacities and modalities of the International financial institutions, with regard to the prevention, management and resolution of international financial crises in a timely and effective manner.

Aware of the fact that, as a result of the current trends of globalization and liberalization, a large number of OIC Member States are bearing a disproportionate share of the adjustment burden;

Res. No. 1/9-E (IS)

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements would necessitate a certain measure of adaptation in the economic and administrative structures of the Member States to safeguard their interests and to take maximum advantage of the opportunities to be created thereby.

Further aware of the need to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure expansion in their Inter-Islamic trade taking into account the relevant resolutions of the 54th UNGA and the position of the OIC Member States in this respect;

Having taken cognizance with appreciation of the studies prepared by SESRTCIC on world economic developments and OIC Member States and ICDT on intra-Islamic trade;

Welcomes the efforts made by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to organise a Conference on Arab Free Trade Zone with the objective of intensifying economic cooperation and greater integration between Arab and other Islamic countries;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter,

1. **Reiterates** urgent need to take practical steps to ensure economic integration among the OIC Member States with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other form of economic integration, on a step-by-step basis, among OIC Member States, and commends the efforts exerted by the Arab Economic and Social Council to create a major Arab free trade zone and other similar initiatives namely, the ECO, SEACO, ECOWAS, CEMAC and CEMAO.

2. **Underlines** the need to devise ways and means to minimize the adverse effects of the globalization on the economies of the Islamic world as well as to enable them to harness opportunities provided by globalization.

3. **Calls on the** international community to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared by all countries on an equal basis so as to ensure balanced advantages and obligations of developing including OIC member countries.

4. **Calls upon** the developed countries for further liberalization and increased access for the products and services where developing countries have a comparative advantage, and access to transfer of technology on concessional terms and have access to investment and technology.

5. **Urges** Member States to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation and economic policy coordination among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.

6. **Urges also** Member States to coordinate their efforts aimed at making the necessary contacts with the concerned international parties and organizations so as to safeguard the economic interests of Member States and not to prejudice their exports of various commodities and materials.

7. **Calls on** developed countries to create a more practical, equitable and transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustainable development and urges them to support the Common Fund established by UNCTAD with a view to stabilizing raw material prices.

8. **Notes with appreciation** that the exchange of views on current world economic issues are being regularly conducted during the annual sessions of the COMCEC which constitute valuable occasions for the Member States to share their experiences and coordinate their positions on these issues.

9. **Notes with concern** the extraterritorial application by a number of developed countries of local legislation which adversely affects foreign investments in other countries, including the OIC Member States. Rejects all coercive measures, which are null and void from the perspective of international law; and **calls upon** the international community to put an end to such biases which impede the establishing of cooperation in the economic and commercial fields between countries which intend to do so.

10. **Agrees** on the need to closely monitor the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement and requests the General Secretariat and related OIC Institutions to study new and emerging trends and report making proposals to implement technical assistance programmes to assist those Member States which might have difficulties in responding to the new challenges.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/9-E(IS)
ON
SUPPORTING THE REFORMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recognising that the causes of the recent East Asian financial crisis was not only rooted in the macroeconomic vulnerabilities in several of the affected economies but was also caused by weaknesses in the current arrangements that govern the international financial system;

Accepting that the crisis had brought about severe economic and social consequences to the affected countries and that to prevent future vulnerabilities, steps have been taken to improve their macroeconomic management, enhance transparency and disclosure, as well as, increase corporate governance and draw up policies to strengthen their financial systems;

Recalling that a high degree of agreement has been achieved in these fora on ways to reform the international financial architecture, particularly in the critical areas of strengthening financial systems, enhancing transparency and disclosure and improving the approaches to crisis prevention and resolution, including by involving the private sector and improved coordination between the international financial institutions;

Further accepting that weaknesses in the arrangements that make up the international monetary system have allowed excessive risk taking, imprudent investor behaviour and speculative activities;

1. **Appreciates** the contributions and efforts made by the various fora such as the G-7, APEC, ASEAN, the G-15, the G-20 as well as the international financial and regulatory bodies such as the IMF, World Bank, the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) and the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) to strengthen the international financial architecture;

2. **Underscores** the importance of developing an orderly and strengthened international financial system, the reforms of the international financial architecture should aim at addressing the fundamental weaknesses of the free market system and the inherent instability of the international financial system through achieving the following:

    a) avoid disruptive destabilising capital flows to maximise benefits from globalised capital markets, thereby minimising risk;

b) contain the adverse impact of currency trading especially on small economies;
c) mitigate occurence of future crisis;
d) limit the contagion effect of any crisis; and
e) achieve symmetry in good behaviour of governments and the private sector.

3. **Stresses** the need to maintain the momentum for reforming the global financial architecture and avoid dampening the enthusiasm for this approach in the light of positive impressions derived from the current indicators in world economy.

4. **Agrees** that there remains vital work to be completed, especially in the areas of exchange rate regimes, liberalisation of the capital account, use of capital controls, regulation of hedge funds and currency trading, and the conduct of credit rating agencies;

5. **Urges** that in those areas where recommendations have received broad support, developing, emerging and developed countries expedite the implementation of these proposals so as to enhance global financial stability, and more importantly promote sustainable growth and welfare;

6. **Calls** for developing and emerging market economies to be effectively represented in the consultations now underway, as a more inclusive process is the only way to give moral authority to collective decision-making on the reforms of the international financial architecture; and

7. **Calls** for a greater participation of private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crisis and the need for standards of transparency and disclosure of economic and financial information to be applied equally to the public and private sectors.

8. **Takes note** with appreciation of the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on the subject.

9. **Requests** the SESRTCIC, Ankara, to follow-up and study the matter, particularly from the point of view of its implications for the OIC Member States and submit periodic reports to the annual session of the COMCEC and thereafter to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/9-E(IS)
ON
STRENGTHENING THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/8-E(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 3/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming Member States' commitment to progressive trade liberalisation and cooperation in strengthening the multilateral trading system;

Recalling the related decisions of the COMCEC which have the subject on its agenda as a permanent item;

Appreciating the efforts of IDB and ICDT in assisting and appraising the Member States on matters related to WTO.

Recognising that the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system is pivotal in contributing towards enhancing growth and development;

Taking note that the Third WTO Ministerial Conference held in Seattle from 30 November to 3 December 1999, and the fact that the WTO has thus failed to adopt such measures as to resolve problems of concern to the developing countries for implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements;

Desiring that the multilateral trading system provide equitable benefits for all members through trade liberalisation and fair rules;

1. **Calls** on OIC Member States who have acceded to the WTO to support and facilitate negotiations for the accession of the other Member States which have not yet joined the WTO.

2. **Urges** the WTO and its Member States to:

   i) facilitate the accession of all States to membership to ensure its globalization in decision-making, emphasize the importance of clarity and transparency of membership procedure, and avoid requiring states wishing to adhere to meet unfair requirements or conditions beyond the commitments of member states with equal status on the development scale;

   ii) stress the need to ensure that political considerations should not impede the process of accession to WTO;

   iii) accord priority and urgency in addressing implementation problems;

iv) ensure that the agenda for further negotiations remains focused, balanced and manageable, taking into account the limited resources and the level of development of many developing countries, in particular the LDCs;

v) strengthen the development dimension in multilateral trade agreements, including operationalizing the special and differential treatment provisions such as extending the transitional period in implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement;

vi) reject the inclusion of non-trade issues, such as labour and environmental standards, into the work programme of the WTO, given its detrimental effects to the evolution of a just, free and fair trading environment as reiterated by most WTO members;

vii) ensure the availability of sufficient resources for technical cooperation activities to assist developing countries implement WTO agreements and decisions

viii) review the structure of the decision making process of the WTO to ensure greater transparency of the WTO process and ensuring effective participation of members in this process;

ix) ensure that technical assistance by WTO shall also contribute to capacity building in developing countries, in patrticular the LDCs.

3. **Commends** the IDB for its sincere efforts to raise awareness among OIC member states of the wide-ranging impact of the Uruguay Round agreements on economies. In this respect, it calls on the IDB to intensify its efforts to reinforce the building of the capabilities of member states including its negotiating capabilities and preparing them fully for the negotiations of the coming multilateral trade exchange system in the context of the WTO.

4. **Urges** the UNCTAD to undertake studies on the necessary measures to bring about a balance in cost and benefits for the developing countries in adopting the new trade and economic regimes taking into account their different levels of development and ability to compete.

5. **Calls on** Member States to consolidate their efforts and coordinate their position in international organizations, in particular in WTO, World Bank and IMF.

6. **Requests** the ICDT as well as other competent organs of the OIC to further consider the matter and submit periodic reports to the COMCEC and the related OIC fora.

7. **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to convey the resolution to the WTO Director General and the Director General of UNCTAD and to report the developments arising therefrom, to Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/9-E(IS)
ON
IMPLICATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD, INCLUDING THE INTRODUCTION OF A SINGLE EUROPEAN CURRENCY, THE EURO

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/8-E(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference

Recalling also Resolution No. 4/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with appreciation studies and reports submitted by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade and the Islamic Development Bank on this subject to the 16th Session of the COMCEC;

Having examined the Implications of the establishment of regional and international economic groupings and their impact on economic relations between the Member States of these economic groupings and the Islamic States including the launching of the Euro;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General in this respect,

1. **Notes with appreciation** that "Implications of Regional Economic Groupings, particularly the European Union for the economies of the Member States" was the theme for the Exchange of Views Session which was organized during the 13th Session of COMCEC held from 1-4 November 1997.

2. **Urges** Member States to intensify trade exchanges between them and to work seriously on removing the obstacles which impede progress in this area.

3. **Calls upon** Member States to emphasize cooperation more in terms of project oriented integration arrangements.

4. **Emphasizes** the necessity to give priority to cooperation in the area of physical infrastructure, such as transport and communications, as well as in research, training and technology in these regional arrangements.

5. **Requests** the developed countries giving preferences to OIC Member States under various schemes to examine the erosion that is likely to occur in these preferences

as a result of the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements and to consider restoring these losses by other trade concessions or forms of compensation.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 3/8-E(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 5/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its profound concern over the serious economic problems faced by the Least-Developed Member States and noting with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990, in particular the sharp decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA);

Expressing concern over the lack of access by the Least Developed Member States to private financial flows, and noting with regret the diminishing shares of these countries in official capital flows.

Expressing concern over the sharp decline in the prices of the raw materials produced and exported by the least developed countries; as well as for the marginalisation of the LDCs in the world economy.

Having taken note with satisfaction that the Islamic donor countries continued to provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceeded 0.15 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product;

Notes with appreciation the efforts of UNCTAD in favour of the Least Developed and Land-locked countries and its useful annual Reports on the Least Developed Countries and the Trade and Development Report.

Expressing satisfaction with the IDB's efforts for the extension of assistance to the Least Developed Countries and for the opening of a special account for them as approved by the IDB's Board of Governors at its Seventeenth Annual Session held in Tehran in November 1992;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and presented by SESRTCIC on the Problems of Least Developed and Land-locked Member States;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Emphasizes** the importance of achieving reductions in the outstanding debt of the Least Developed Countries to sustainable levels through debt-relief measures, particularly the flexible applications of the eligibility criteria of the HIPC initiative, and making all Least Developed Countries eligible under the initiative, in order to help relieve their financial burdens, enhance their credit-worthiness and improve their external financial prospects.

2. **Welcomes** the decision of the UN General Assembly at its 53rd Session to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in the year 2001.

3. **Calls upon** all Governments, inter-governmental and multilateral institutions, in particular UNCTAD which is the focal agency for the preparation of the conference, to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the above-mentioned preparatory meetings and the conference itself.

4. **Requests** all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the UN System including regional commissions and other international and multilateral institutions, to make, within their respective competence, substantive contributions and proposals for further action as submissions to the preparatory process of the conference.

5. **Appeals** to the international community, and particularly to the developed countries to fully and efficiently implement the Programme of Action in this regard and the provisions of other UN resolutions, in particular those contained in UNCTAD IX and recommendations contained in the report of the High Level Inter-governmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s held in New York from September 25 to October 6, 1995.

6. **Calls upon** the international community, to help the LDCs to progressively integrate themselves into the world economy and strengthen LDC's capacity to participate in the multilateral trading system, including facilitating accession to WTO by those LDC's which are not already members.

7. **Urges** developed countries to increase their contributions and initiate new means within the framework of the International Development Strategy and to follow the example of countries who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into grants in order to facilitate the implementation of the structural adjustment measures undertaken by these countries.

8. **Expresses** concern at the declining trend in the quantity of ODA to the LDCs and stresses the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA)

granted by the developed countries in favour of the developing countries in general and the Least Developed Countries in particular and appeals to the Member States to continue their Official Development Assistance.

9. **Notes with satisfaction** the efforts of some Member States to extend assistance in the technical, financial, food and other forms to the least developed Member States and hopes that such assistance will continue.

10. **Appreciating** the efforts of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in initiating a proposal of activating private sector in Islamic Least Developed Countries and Land-locked countries by establishing a Network of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in these countries.

11. **Notes** that the OIC Secretary General has set up a Task Force comprising representatives of the OIC General Secretariat, IDB, ICDT, ICCI and some selected OIC country Chambers in accordance with Resolution 5/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

12. **Calls upon** the land-locked countries, their transit neigbours and donor counties to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with the transit problems in accordance with the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries.

13. **Recognizes** the necessity to respond effectively to the needs of Land-locked and transit countries so as to allow them to develop their transport infrastructure and develop road network, so as to facilitate their trade.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/9-E(IS)
ON
ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LOW-INCOME OIC MEMBER STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 6/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its concern over the prevalence of poverty and its tragic dimensions which should be checked in time;

Reiterating the need to give special attention to the eradication of poverty, notably in the Least Developed and Low-income Islamic countries;

Acting in conformity with Islamic rules and precepts as well as the OIC Charter and moved by the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

Noting that Micro-Credit programmes by providing access to small capital, contribute towards eradication of poverty through generating productive self-employment, ensuring social and human development, and promoting participatory processes in the societies;

Noting the support to micro-credit extended by various Summits and other high level meetings and noting further that the international community is observing the period 1997-2006 as the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty.

Recognizing that in the process of globalization, the marginalization of many developing countries and particularly the least developed among them have created constraints to the efforts to eradicate poverty;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on "Eradication of Poverty in the Least Developed and Low-income OIC Member States":

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on this matter;

1. **Reaffirms** that the eradication of poverty in all Member States before the end of the next decade should constitute a common objective of OIC Member States.

2. **Confirms** the link between the acute nature of the poverty phenomenon and the distortion of the socio-economic structures, marginalization in the global economy, and deterioration of terms of trade, due to the inappropriate international conditions, particularly those relating to the requisites of economic growth and development.

3. **Urges** the developed Industrial States and International institutions to take specific measures for the fulfilment of the commitments made at the World Social Summit, held in Copenhagen, as well as other international fora so as to enable the Least Developed Member States to attain this objective.

4. **Encourages** incorporation of micro-credit schemes in the strategy of poverty eradication and implementation of related recommendations as reflected in the Plan of Action adopted in the Micro-Credit Summit held from 2-4 February 1997 which launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families for self-employment and other financial and business services by the year 2001.

5. **Reaffirms** that a favourable international economic environment taking into account the requirements of developing countries, within the framework of the concessions to be granted to them in terms of financial and technical assistance and investment resources; and also, of their access to international markets, raw materials price stability and appropriate structural programmes, is necessary for the success of the struggle being waged by LDCs and low income countries to help them eradicate poverty.

6. **Appeals** to developed countries that have not yet done so to achieve as soon as possible the agreed target of 0.7% of the GNP for overall official development assistance and, to achieve the 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for the least developed countries.

7. **Urges** the LDCs and low income countries to play in a more coordinated manner a more active role in international for a dealing with the eradication of poverty.

8. **Requests** Member States to intensify implementation of technical cooperation programmes among themselves with a view to improving the health educational, human and housing conditions as well as other basic needs of their respective population.

9. **Encourages** Member States and competent OIC organs and institutions, particularly the IDB, to support the on-going development programmes of OIC Least Developed Countries and the low income ones, with a view to strengthening their local technical capabilities creating production and job opportunities.

10. **Stresses** the importance of effective national, financial, monetary, commercial and budgetary policies in the mobilization of national resources making it possible to combat poverty.

11. **Reaffirms** the need to give special priority, in particular, in the Least Developed and poorer Member States.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.7/9-E(IS)
ON
EXTERNAL DEBT OF AFRICAN AND OTHER ISLAMIC MEMBER STATES OF THE OIC

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 7/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its deep anxiety over the external debts of the developing Member States which have been increasing at an alarming rate for the last few years;

Noting with concern the growing debt-servicing problems of externally indebted developing countries as constituting an element adversely affecting their development efforts;

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has written off the official debt of a certain number of least developed/landlocked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Appreciating the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait, who as Chairman of the Fifth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Summit Conference, declared in his speech to the UN General Assembly on 27/9/1990 that in order to alleviate the burden of indebtedness of the developing States, the State of Kuwait took the initiative of writing off the interests due on development loans extended to developing States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by His Majesty the King Hassan II, may Allah rest his soul in peace, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit and the Secretary General in the framework of the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh Islamic Summit on the debt of OIC Member States;

Noting with appreciation the study prepared and submitted by SESRTCIC on "The External Debt Situation of Sub-Saharan African OIC Member States";

Having also taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Appeals** to international creditors as well as to international financial institutions to continue adopting every necessary measure to cut down the debt of OIC

Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced and favourable interest rates or swapping debts for financing various development projects.

2. **Takes note** of the initiatives adopted by the G-8, during its Okinawa Summit meeting, in order to alleviate the debt burden of the most impoverished countries.

3. **Reaffirms** the urgent need for effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, and to help them exit from the rescheduling process.

4. **Expresses** its appreciation for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) debt relief initiative and urges that all the LDCs be made eligible for benefit under this initiative.

5. **Notes with concern** that only nine countries so far have reached decision points under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and in this regard, calls for its accelerated implementation in order to enable more eligible countries to benefit from the initiative.

6. **Welcomes** the extension of the entry deadline of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative to the year 2000 to enable more eligible countries to reach decision points and, in this connection, urges liberalisation of access procedure and also calls for accelerated implementation of the Initiative.

7. **Urges** that approach in the debt settlement should cover all types of debt, including multilateral debt, and all indebted developing countries, and incorporate measures aimed at a once-and-for all reduction arrangement to reduce their debt burden to a scale that would allow them to resume their economic growth and development.

8. **Expresses** its gratitude to Member States which have already responded favourably to the above request and appeals to Member States to continue the transfer of capital through grants and concessionary loans to Member States, especially to the least developed, the land-locked and/or Sahelian countries.

9 **Renews** the call made to the international community, especially the developed countries, to offer substantial reduction or cancellation of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

10. **Appeals** to those Member States that have not yet done so and to industrialized countries and international organizations to implement the resolution of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the external debt of OIC Member States.

11. **Supports** the Cairo Declaration adopted by the First Summit Conference of Africa-Europe, held in Cairo, from 3-4 April, 2000, in calling on donors to expedite translating their promises into real commitments to alleviate the debt burden urgently and on deep and wide ranging scale for the group of dest-burdened poor countries.

12. **Calls** on bilateral and multilateral debtors to examine the procedures and mechanisms currently being proposed to alleviate the debt burden in accordance with means of debt-burdened poor countries, and indebted, medium-income countries in order to able to service their debts in the context of the special objectives related to their development and progress as well as the necessary resources for eradicating poverty.

13. **Appeals also** to Member States which are donors to use their influence with the International Donor Community to take initiatives to overcome the external debt burden of OIC developing and least developed Member States, with regard to implementing this resolution.

14. **Appreciates** the efforts of those Member States which have been implementing stringent macro-economic and external debt management policies to alleviate the adverse effects of the developments in the world economic and financial situation.

15. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/9-E (IS)
ON
NEED FOR ENHANCEMENT OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE LIGHT OF THE CURRENT CHANGES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 8/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming the relevance of both the new Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, endorsed at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, and underlining in this respect, the dynamic and constructive role played by the President of the Republic of Turkey in chairing the COMCEC's proceedings;

Stressing the importance of collaboration among OIC Member States in implementing the strategy and the Plan of Action;

Realizing the rapid evolution of the world economy towards increased globalization and integration as well as the challenges embodied in the constitution of powerful economic blocs and by the growing liberalization of world trade;

Bearing in mind the existence of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as the important impacts of the Uruguay Round Agreements and recent global pacts on the developing World in general and on the OIC Member States in particular and recognizing in this respect the need for more cooperation and coordination among OIC Member States to ensure that their share in the world trade will be increased respectively;

Emphasising the importance of ensuring univesality of Free Trade and convinced that as a result of the WTO, trade relations between Member States should take into account the framework of the rights and obligations provided for by the new trade rules contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, and the relevant arrangements therein.

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the SESRTCIC, ICDT, IDB, and ICCI.

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Takes note with appreciation** of all the decisions taken by the COMCEC relating to the Strategy and the Plan of Action for the strengthening of inter-Islamic economic and commercial cooperation.

2. **Welcomes** with satisfaction, the under-mentioned proposals made by His Majesty late King Hassan II (May Allah bless his soul) to the international community on the occasion of the closing session of the Ministerial Conference of the Uruguay Round in Marrakesh:

(a) The implementation of a "genuine Marshall Plan" in favour of Africa, with a view to reducing the tremendous poverty and lessen the recurring tensions from which its populations are suffering;

(b) The setting up of a new international negotiations mechanism which will better safeguard the national interests of developing countries in general and particularly those of OIC Member States;

3. **Welcomes** with appreciation the speech by the Hon. Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 24-27 Rabiul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000) with the theme Islam and Globalisation in which the Prime Minister of Malaysia underscored the need for Member States to meet the challenges of globalisation. He also emphasized the importance of mastering ICT and related technologies for the development of the Muslim Ummah.

4. **Urges** the Muslim Ummah to deploy concerted efforts to acquire knowledge to face the challenges of globalisation;

5. **Also urges** Member States to develop telecommunication technologies and its linkages and to provide facilities to increase cooperation amongst Islamic countries.

6. **Further** urges Member States to utilize Islamic Banking facilities and services in Islamic countries.

7. **Urges** Member States to consider steps to be taken on a progressive basis, with a view to harmonising their economic policies in order to benefit from the new trade rules provided for within the WTO framework and thus encouraging a quick development of trade between member states. Due regards should be paid to relevant resolutions of the 8th Islamic Summit held in Teheran in December 1997 and other resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. **Invites** Member States to revitalize their actions in order to increase their share in the world economy notably by a sustained improvement of their international competitiveness at the level of the goods and services exports, by adopting a series of policies meant to improve their economic infrastructures, master the services sector, increase the value added and the quality of products, diversify the productive base and provide the required conditions likely to attract foreign investments.

9. **Emphasizes** the growing importance of the services sector in the world economy and calls on Member States to increase technical cooperation in this field among themselves.

10. **Calls upon** Member States to further increase their efforts and their budgetary allocations for Research and Development, and also expand their cooperation and coordination in this field through inter-alia, joint ventures with a view to support their production of goods and services as well as their competitiveness in international markets.

11. **Invites** Member States to endeavour to reinforce sub-regional and regional economic groupings and relaunch the existing economic integration projects among Islamic countries, with a view to institutionalizing cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, finance and technology among these countries which could methodically prepare the establishment of an Islamic Common Market or any other suitable form of economic integration among themselves.

12. **Affirms** that in order to achieve the above objectives the private sector in Islamic Countries should play a prominent role through giving impetus to inter-Islamic economic relations and in this context invites the Governments of Member States to urge and encourage businessmen and representatives of the Private Sector in Islamic countries to effectively participate in private sector meetings organized by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In this connection it notes with appreciation the setting up of a Monitoring Mechanism for the evaluation and implementation of the recommendations of the private sector meetings over a phased out period.

13. **Calls** for the expeditious process of accession to the World Trade Organisation of applying developing countries, including the OIC members, and emphasizes that in this process no political consideration should be invoked which may impede the accession of these countries.

14. **Emphasizes** on the public private sector cooperation and calls upon the Islamic chamber to continue with its efforts in the area of cooperation with the private sector, so as to help them adapt to the new concepts in the world economy and challenges of globalization by organizing additional workshops, with the support and contribution of the private sector. In this context, it expresses its appreciation for the support being extended by the governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and Islamic Republic of Iran to the Islamic Chamber and calls on other Member States to follow.

15. **Invites** Member States to strengthen their consultation and coordination mechanisms, particularly within the WTO, as well as in their relations with regional economic blocs, so as to better protect the individual and collective interests of the Islamic States.

16. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, OF THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS AND OF THE LEBANESE CITIZENS IN OCCUPIED SOUTH LEBANON AND THE WESTERN BEKKA FORMERLY UNDER OCCUPATION

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 7/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 9/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Believing in the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter aimed at strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States, and conforming with mass international will that rejects arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory which lead to deterioration of the economic and social conditions of Arab citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation, on the one hand, and that supports the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on the (Land-for-Peace principle) UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 as well as the authority of the Madrid Peace Conference, on the other;

Underlining the unfailing efforts exerted by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to promote the economic structure; and in view of the escalation of the illegal and unlawful expansionist settlement policies of the Israeli government, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan; and also in view of the serious implications of this escalation on the existing difficult economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan;

Expressing extreme concern over the grave economic impacts, resulting from the expansionist settlement policy of the Israeli government, on the difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and those of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan as well as the Arab people in the occupied Arab territory;

Appreciating with profound interest the role which the Palestine Liberation Organization and its National Authority (PNA) are playing in all territories under the PNA including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the improvement of the Palestinian people's living conditions and the overhauling of their national economy;

Expressing deep concern over the danger of Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, part of South Lebanon which are suffering huge economic and material losses;

Emphasizing the resolutions of the recent Arab Summit in Cairo concerning this matter;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Hails** the efforts made by the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Palestinian National Authority to rebuild Palestinian facilities, infrastructure and properties already destroyed and those being destroyed by the Israeli occupation authorities. It commends the strenuous efforts exerted by the Palestinian Authority to rebuild and strengthen Palestinian National economy.

2. **Invites** all concerned bodies to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian people to establish their national economy, consolidation of their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. **Reaffirms** the earlier OIC resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical, material and moral support and assistance to the Palestinian people, preferential treatment for Palestinian export products, granting them exemptions from taxes and tariffs and permitting Palestinian manpower to work in Islamic States for specific periods thus helping to improve their material conditions and contributing to their return and their steadfastness on their land.

4. **Urges** Member States to set up people's committees to collect donations to support the Intifada and provide urgent assistance to the Palestinian people in this emergency situation.

5. **Calls** the Member States to contribute to the Al-Quds Fund, the Al-Quds Waqf and Beit al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

6. **Calls** for the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people as well as the resolutions of other international organizations and relevant specialized agencies. It also calls for unified efforts during the Fifty-fourth Session of the UN General Assembly in this respect.

7. **Urges** the private sector and investors of the OIC Member States to undertake the execution of the economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programmes in the territories of the Palestinian National Authority with a view to supporting and strengthening the Palestinian national economy.

Res. No. 9/9-E (IS)

8. **Condemns** Israel's continuing occupation of the Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the escalation of its arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people in all of the occupied towns and villages, and building an expansionist infrastructure by establishing more settlements and calls for halting these practices.

9. **Condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and parts of South Lebanon, including the Shebaa farms and the arbitrary Israeli practices which have led to the degradation of the social and economic situation of the Syrian and Lebanese populations suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

10. **Expresses extreme concern** about the serious economic implications resulting from a new series of expansionist settlement policies by the Israeli government on the existing difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian territories as well as those of the Syrian citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab people in the other Occupied Arab territories.

11. **Urges** the OIC Member States to carry all necessary actions at the international level to exert pressure on Israel to desist from resorting to imposition of the brutal blockades on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif which result in extremely painful economic effects on the Palestinian people and raise the level of unemployment among the Palestinians. It also hampers international efforts aimed at realizing development in the occupied Palestinian territory and the territory of the Palestinian National Authority.

12. **Calls on** Member States and the international community to extend necessary assistance to the Lebanese citizens in South Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who have been constantly and every day the targets of Israeli aggression throughout the occupation period, thus entailing huge material losses and social hardships leading to a quasi permanent paralysis of the economic activities in the area.

13. **Calls also on** the Member States to coordinate their efforts regarding the implementation of the resolutions on the subject.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/9-E (IS)
ON
ASSISTANCE TO MEMBER STATES STRICKEN BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL CALAMITIES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 8/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 10/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions especially in the sectors of agriculture and food, economic and social infrastructures as well as public services and utilities;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank which have extended and continue to extend technical and financial assistance as well as food aid to Member States stricken by drought and natural disasters;

Fully aware that afflicted Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot by themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses its gratitude** to Member States, which have provided and are still providing assistance to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.

2. **Expresses also its gratitude** to IDB for its continuing assistance to Member States afflicted by drought and other natural disasters and encourages the Bank to continue its assistance in this domain.

3. **Appeals** to the International Community also to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters.

4. **Calls upon** the Member States and OIC Institutions to extend urgent assistance to OIC countries of Inter-governmental Authority for Development and the Campaign Against Drought (IGAAD) and Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which has been threatening them for too long.

Res. No. 10/9-E (IS)

5. **Notes with appreciation** the meeting of Donor Countries and national and Regional Financial Institutions convened by Kuwait at IDB Headquarters in June, 1998 to consider the appropriate mechanisms for financing the new programmes.

6. **Welcomes** the contribution of 30 million US$ made by the State of Kuwait in the form of soft development loans as well as the 20 million US$ contributed by the Islamic Development Bank for the new programme.

7. **Also notes with appreciation** that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has embarked upon the implementation of its new programme for the control of drought and desertification in the African Sahel countries.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LOSSES FOR GREAT JAMAHIRIYA AS A RESULT OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 748 (1992) AND 883 (1993)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 11/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the negative effects on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the sanctions imposed on it by the Security Council under Resolutions No. 748/1992 and 883/1993, in the economic, cultural and social fields;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the various fora of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1 **Reaffirms** the importance of paying due attention to this issue with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Libyan Arab people.

2 **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/9-E
ON
SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF SOUTH ASIAN OIC MEMBER STATES TO COUNTERACT THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISIS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 10/26-E (IS) adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting with concern that the stability of the Financial System in some OIC Member States in South East Asia region continues to remain under pressure arising from, amongst others, revolution in information and communication technology facilitating uncontrollable management of large amount of capital for speculative purposes;

Expressing concern over the declining economic and social conditions in the affected Member States that are caused by this financial turmoil;

1. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to support the efforts of the OIC Member States of South Asia to counteract the implications of the economic and financial crisis.

2. **Calls on** the Islamic Development Bank as well as international financial institutions to continue their assistance to further strengthen social safety nets to protect the poor and vulnerable.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 10/8-E (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran, from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997);

Also recalling Resolution No. 12/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Istraeli aggressions against Lebanon, and the resulting losses of life and property, and their consequences on political and economic conditions in Lebanon;

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of Lebanon to achieve stability and security, establish its authority, reconstruct its country, and provide for the needs of citizens in the territories previously under Israeli occupation;

Taking into account the difficulties faced by the Lebanese citizens in the territories previously occupied by Israel, and in the neighbouring areas;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation of the assistance extended by some Member States and by the relevant organs of the OIC.

2. **Condemns** Israeli acts of aggression against public facilities and infrastructures in Lebanon, aimed at obstructing the efforts of reconstruction made by the government of Lebanon. It also condemns the continued Israeli unwillingness to withdraw from parts of the territory of Lebanon, including the Shab'a farms, to the line of the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

3. **Reaffirms** its previous Resolutions on the need to provide various forms of financial, material, and humanitarian aid to Lebanon to meet its economic, technical and training needs, and **reiterates** the appeal to OIC Member States and to international and regional bodies to contribute urgently and effectively to the reconstruction of what was destroyed by Israeli occupation, and to respond positively to the call for a conference of donor states for that purpose.

4. **Calls** on Member States to grant exceptional facilities to Lebanese products to permit them unhindered access to their markets in support of the Lebanese economy, the mainstay of Lebanese steadfastness and resistance to Israeli aggression.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 14 /9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO MUSLIMS IN BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 13/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Guided by the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which lay stress on the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Ummah, as well as their commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the OIC expressing its Members' full solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina who are still facing a dire situation resulting from the brutal inhuman attacks by the Serbs;

Taking also into account the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the situation in Bosnia- and Herzegovina, held in Istanbul and Jeddah and followed by the Special Ministerial Meeting held in Islamabad as well as the 21st and 22nd Meetings of the OIC Foreign Ministers which were held in Karachi and Casablanca respectively and the Seventh OIC Summit, and the Work Programme of the 23rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Conakry and the 24th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta on supporting the Dayton Agreement;

Expressing appreciation to the enlarged meeting of the OIC Contact Group held in Sarajevo in April 1996 and stressing the principles contained in the Final Document adopted by the Meeting;

Welcoming the resolutions of the enlarged meeting of the Ministers of the OIC Contact Group which was held in Geneva in July 1996, especially those relating to the establishment of the Revolving Fund to be allocated to medium and small projects in Bosnia;

Also expressing its appreciation for the work of the Assistance Mobilisation Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed during the OIC Kuala Lumpur meeting, towards providing humanitarian and economic assistance for concrete rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Res. No. 14/9-E (IS)

Having examined the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by Member States and OIC relevant bodies. It also stresses the importance of the continuation of the activities undertaken by the OIC Assistance Mobilization Group and noted with appreciation the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry's special programme to assist the private sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. **Commends** the contributions of the OIC Member States at the Donors Conference for the Rehabilitation of Bosnia which was held in Brussels in April 1996.

3. **Appeals** to Member States, Islamic institutions and other donors to make generous donations as well as provide financial aid to enable the early implementation of the IDB programme aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Government and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reconstruction of the country.

4. **Expresses its appreciation** for the assistance provided by the OIC Member States and for the commendable efforts of those Islamic and other international humanitarian bodies in providing relief and assistance to the victims of the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. **Urges upon** the International Community to take efficient measures to ensure the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6. **Demands** that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be safeguarded and protected along its internationally recognized borders, and support the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is open for the participation of the Bosnian Serbs and which represents a solid basis for a just and lasting solution by being a catalyst for restoring confidence among its peoples.

7. **Requests** the OIC Member States, at the same time members of the Peace Implementation Council in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its Coordination Committee to seek directing the biggest part of international assistance for reconstruction of Bosnia to the regions inhabited by Muslims of Bosnia.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 14/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Deeply concerned at the critical situation in Somalia and expressing the desire for early restoration of peace and order in that sister Member country;

Concerned at the adverse economic effects of the serious drought being experienced by the Republic of Somalia;

Having also taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.
2. **Urges** OIC Member States, to provide material and other assistance on an emergency basis to Somalia to end the human suffering in this Muslim country.
3. **Commends** those Member States that have already provided aid and assistance to the people of Somalia.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 16 /9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA IN THE FACE OF THE REFUGEE INFLUX FROM LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling earlier resolutions of the 8th Islamic Summit Conference, 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 16th Session of the COMCEC;

Considering the role played by the Republic of Guinea, within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to establish peace and ensure stability in some Member States, victims of armed conflicts;

Considering that the presence of a huge number of refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone constitutes and unbearable burden for the economy of the Republic of Guinea;

Considering the need for the Republic of Guinea to reconstruct its country and ensure the survival of the refugees and their return to their respective countries;

1. **Invites** the International Community and the OIC Member States to provide the Republic of Guinea with a substantial financial and material assistance so that it may cope with the difficulties caused by the aggressions waged against it and the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees on its territory, the majority of whom are Muslims.

2. **Appeals** to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its assistance to the Republic of Guinea so that it may create the social infrastructures needed for the displaced population and the refugees, and overcome the deterioration of the environment brought about by this massive human presence.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 16/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling further Resolutions 57/19-P and 9/20-E adopted by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, respectively;

Recalling the results of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections in Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the sustained concern and interest of the leaders of the West African Sub-region, for peace to prevail in the Republic of Sierra Leone;

Expressing appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Arab Republic of Egypt and other friendly nations for the donations of food items, clothing and medicines for the refugees and displaced inhabitants of Sierra Leone;

Considering that the armed conflict in Sierra Leone has caused considerable damage to life and property and for five consecutive years has disrupted all economic activities particularly in the Mining, Agriculture and Industrial sectors, resulting in substantial loss of revenue to Government and the private sector,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Appeals** to the Member States and the international community to urgently extend substantial financial and material assistance to the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable its people to undertake the much needed process of rehabilitation, reconstruction and resettlement of returnees and displaced inhabitants of about 1.5 million.

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to use his good offices to accelerate the approved process for projects already identified for Sierra Leone.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 18 /9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 15/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 17/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. **Expresses** its strong support to the people of Albania beset by major economic difficulties at the present phase of their transition towards a market economy.

3. **Urges** OIC Member States, Islamic Institutions and International Organizations to grant generous economic assistance to Albania so that the Government of Albania may successfully implement its development programme.

4 **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 19 /9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 16/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 18/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account that Afghanistan is currently faced by serious constraints due to 18 years of war;

Noting that about 70% to 80% of its economic and social infrastructures has been destroyed;

Aware that over 1.5 million Afghans were killed, about 1.5 million disabled and more than 5 million displaced and took refuge in neighbouring countries;

Recognizing that about 10 million mines were planted in different parts of the country;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. **Urges** the Member States to provide assistance to Afghanistan to solve its problems.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 17/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 19/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Aware that the Government of the Republic of Uganda is currently experiencing serious strain on its meagre resources as a result of the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries who flock into the country;

Recognizing that Uganda is offering asylum to large numbers of refugees whose number will increase if the state of unrest continues to escalate;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Invites** Member States, Islamic institutions and international organizations to grant urgent financial and economic assistance to Uganda so that it may cope with the refugee problems and other related consequences as well as implement its economic, social and cultural programmes.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 20/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Confirming full solidarity of the Member States of the OIC with the Government and people of Azerbaijan at this grave and very critical time of the country's history;

Referring to the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions regarding this conflict;

Deploring the Armenian hostilities in the Upper-Karabakh district of Azerbaijan followed by the occupation of about 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory which forced almost one million Azeri people to flee their homes in the face of the brutal attacks and gross violations of human rights by this aggression;

Recognizing the need to demonstrate in more concrete terms the solidarity of the OIC Member States with the Government and people of Azerbaijan;

Welcoming and appreciating the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies, United Nations institutions and international organizations;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Appeals** to the Member States and Islamic institutions to make available to the Government of Azerbaijan the much needed economic and humanitarian assistance with a view to alleviating the suffering of the Azeri people.

2. **Calls upon** the international organizations to continue to grant humanitarian, financial assistance to Azerbaijan.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference..

RESOLUTION NO. 22/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 19/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 21/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing its understanding of the situation which has arisen in the Kyrgyz Republic after attainment of independence and sovereignty;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties of the transitional period to the free market economy;

Expressing its sympathy with the brotherly people of Kyrgyz Republic regarding the consequences of the natural disasters which struck this country, thus affecting the socio-economic situation;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. **Appeals** to all Muslims and Islamic financial institutions to be generous and to contribute to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Kyrgyz Republic either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Kyrgyz Republic to fulfil its economic programme.

3. **Appeals also** to the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Kyrgyz Republic.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/9-E(IS)
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE KASHMIRI PEOPLE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 20/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also all previous resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference on assistance to the Kashmiri people particularly Resolution 22/27-E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Expressing deep appreciation for the assistance extended to the Kashmiris by some Member States and relevant OIC bodies;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Appeals** to Member States and Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Islamic Development Bank and Philanthropists, to grant generous humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

2 **Also appeals** to Member States and the Islamic Institutions to grant scholarships to the Kashmiri students in different universities and institutions in the OIC countries.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/9-E (IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution No. 23/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the economic difficulties faced by the Republic of Yemen which arose from the burdens of reunification and the big losses caused by the aborted secession attempt which took place in June 1994 as well as the devastating flood which swept Republic of Yemen.

Appreciating the efforts made and success achieved by the Government of the Republic of Yemen in implementing the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform;

Taking into consideration the heavy burdens borne by the Yemeni Government to provide shelter for groups of refugees from neighbouring African countries;

Recalling that Yemen is one of the least developed countries;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation for the efforts of Yemeni Government in overcoming its economic difficulties and the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and the success achieved in that regard.

2. **Also Expresses** its appreciation for the assistance extended by some of the Member States and by the relevant organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3. **Calls** on Member States and subsidiary organs to provide financial and technical assistance to the Yemani government to combat the Rift Valley fever and to face the effects and the resulting losses of this epidemic.

4. **Renews its call** to the Member States and all regional and international organizations to extend all kinds of economic assistance to the Yemeni Government to support its efforts aimed at implementing the Comprehensive Programme of Administrative and Financial Reform and at wiping out the ravages suffered by Yemen as a result of the floods as well as alleviating the heavy burden of sheltering large number of refugees from neighbouring African countries.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/9-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE STATE OF PALESTINE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 22/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference as well as resolutions of the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers,

Noting with great interest the role played by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-rule regions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, with a view to improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and building up the national economy;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.

2. **Commends** the initiative taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo in October 2000, to allocate US$ 1000 million to setting up two funds for the Intifada and Al-Aqsa, of which the Kingdom donated US$ 250 million, in addition to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosque, generous providing for one thousand Palestinian families of the martyrs and victims of the Intifada. It calls on all Member States to continue their support and assistance to their Palestinian brothers to enable them to face the difficult economic conditions they are going through as a result of the Israeli aggression.

3. **Commends** the efforts made by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in order to reconstruct what occupation had destroyed, as well as the efforts exerted to build up and consolidate the Palestinian national economy.

4. **Urges** the speedy granting of the required and approved assistance by the concerned Member States and OIC bodies, with a view to helping the Palestine National Authority and the Palestinian people in the building up of the national economy and the consolidation of their national institutions.

5. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions advocating the provision of all forms of support and assistance as well as economic, technical, material and moral assistance in support of the Palestinian people and the Palestine National Authority and **Urges** that preferential treatment be accorded to Palestinian products as regards importation and exemption of taxes and customs duties.

6. **Urges** businessmen and investors of Member States to contribute to the implementation of economic, industrial, agricultural and housing projects in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions, with a view to building up the national economy and enabling the Palestine National Authority and its national institutions to implement their development programmes, during the coming transitional period, in the various economic, social and health fields.

7. **Urges** to Member States, in view of the obstacles raised by Israel in the face of the Palestinian labour force, to provide work opportunities to this Palestinian labour force, with a view to enhancing the socio-economic status of the Palestinian people and putting an end to unemployment.

8. **Also urges** the Member States to conclude bilateral agreements with the Palestine National Authority in the economic, commercial and social field on its national soil. **Expresses great appreciation** for the assistance provided by some Member States to the Palestinian people in order to build up the national economy in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in the West Bank and the Gaza-Strip.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution N° 23/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution N° 25/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the recent admission of the Republic of Mozambique to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference during Seventh Summit of Heads of States and Governments held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in December, 1994;

Expressing its deep concern over the unprecedented floods in Southern Africa and Mozambique in particular, that caused loss of lives, extensive destruction infrastructures, deterioration of socio-economic situation and dislodgement and scattering of landmines;

Taking note with satisfaction of the results of the International Donors Conference held in Rome – Italy, from 3rd to 4th May, 2000, which aimed at mobilizing financial resources for the reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructures and rehabilitation of the affected people in Mozambique;

Noting with satisfaction that the process of pacification and democratisation in place in Mozambique creates a climate of peace and harmony conductive to a solid platform of a true reconciliation among Mozambicans, a "sine qua non" condition for the implementation of economic and social programmes;

Appreciating the efforts being made by the Government of Mozambique in the implementation of the national reconstruction programme;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. Expressing thanks to the member states which have extended assistance to Mozambique to alleviate the suffering of its people resulting from the floods that affected the country, and in particular the GCC States.

2. Appeals to Islamic Development Bank, all Islamic Institutions and the international community in general to render their material and financial support in order to ensure the reconstruction of socio-economic infrastructures and rehabilitation of the affected people in Mozambique.

3 Emphasizes the need to promote and encourage the role of the private sector particularly within the context of development of Small and Medium Enterprises.

4. Urges the developed countries to write off the external debt of Mozambique in the light of its current critical socio-economic situation.

5. Urges the international community to increase its assistance to Mine-clearance Programmes, taking into account the far reaching effects of the floods.

6. Urges the international community to render assistance for setting up national, sub-regional, regional and international disaster prevention, preparedness and management mechanisms, including early warning systems.

7. Commending the efforts of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries to address the devastating effects of the floods and thanks international community for the support, solidarity and humanitarian assistance rendered to Mozambique;

8. Calls upon all Member States to continue their support to the implementation of the programme of reconstruction of Mozambique;

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 26/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into account the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter as well as members' commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Deeply concerned at critical situation which Tajikistan has faced in the light of 5 years of bloody civil war, resulted in the death, injury and displacement of thousands of people as well as destruction of its economic and social infrastructures;

Noting the return of about 200 thousands Tajik refugees to their homeland which necessitates a great financial and technical support;

Recalling the report of the World Food Programme which estimates that 25 per cent of Tajikistan's population is in dire need of food aid;

Noting with concern the marked spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and diarrhea, victims of which are especially infants, children and women;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** to the assistance extended by some Member States.

2. **Appeals** to all members and Islamic financial institutions to make their generous contributions to the process of overcoming the economic difficulties experienced by Tajikistan either on bilateral basis or through multilateral and regional organisations so as to enable Tajikistan to fulfil its rehabilitation programmes.

3. **Urges** the Islamic Development Bank to increase its financial and technical assistance to Tajikistan.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/9-E(IS)
ON
ALLEVIATING THE EFFECTS OF FLOODS AND TORRENTIAL RAINS IN SUDAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 25/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution 27/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting the devastating natural disaster suffered by Sudan as a result of floods and torrential rains in many parts of the country,

Realizing the tragic effects involved, including the sweeping away of farms, the destruction of thousands of homes and the wiping out of infrastructures, which, in turn, led to the displacement of tens of thousands of citizens, the shortage of food and agricultural products, the pollution of environment and the ensuing dangers to public health,

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Commends** the Member States which have already extended prompt relief, namely: the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait and State of the United Arab Emirates.

2. **Urges** Member States to respond to this humanitarian appeal by extending the necessary assistance.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/9-E(IS)
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 26/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 28/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Affirming the principles and objectives which underscore cooperation and solidarity of the Ummah with its members;

Recalling that the Republic of Djibouti is sheltering on its territory an important number of refugees and displaced persons representing more than one third of its population, and weighing heavily on its health and educational infrastructures;

Deeply concerned at the recent floods causing an important loss in livestock, as well as serious damage to roads and health establishments thus causing cholera and malaria epidemics;

Aware that the Republic of Djibouti has resolved, through dialogue, a three-year internal conflict which had seriously affected its economy;

Conscious that peace should be strengthened through the preservation of social gains;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Makes** an urgent appeal to the Ummah and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to provide substantial financial and material support to the Republic of Djibouti for the consolidation of peace, the reconstruction of the country and the implementation of its structural adjustment programme.

2. **Calls on** the Islamic Ummah and the General Secretariat of the OIC to assist the Republic of Djibouti in its struggle against the disastrous consequences of the recent flood at both the social and economic levels.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/9-E(IS)
ON
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE CHECHNIYAN PEOPLE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 29/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Guided by the noble principles of Islam and the objectives of the OIC Charter which emphasize on the common objectives and destiny of the people of the Ummah as well as their commitment to consolidate international peace and security;

Recalling the concerns and the support expressed at the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca (Kingdom of Morocco) in December 1994 regarding the situation in Chechniya which has deteriorated again in 1999;

Referring to the call to all Member States made by His Excellency S. Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit, for a rapid humanitarian assistance to the people and refugees of Checheniya and its readiness to assist in coordination of this effort;

Expressing deep concern over the plight of Muslim refugees and displaced people of Chechniya and humanitarian and material losses resulting from the Chechniya Crisis in 1999;

Welcoming voluntary humanaitarian assistances provided by some Member States, as well as some affiliated institutions of the OIC for people and refugees of Chechniya;

1. **Calls on** all Member States, Islamic Philanthrophist Institutions and appeals to the international community to urgently provide generous humanitarian assistance to the people and refugees of Chechniya;

2. **Recommends** to all Member States to encourage their relevant institutions, NGO's and individuals to provide humanitarian assistance for people and refugees of Chechniya;

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/9-E(IS)
ON
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 27/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling Resolution No. 2/6-E(IS) of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 9-11 December 1991 on the activities of the COMCEC mandating it to formulate new Strategies for the enhancement of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among OIC Member States and to take appropriate action for its implementation;

Recalling resolution No. 8/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 11 to 13 Rajab 1415H (13-15 December 1994) which endorsed the Strategy and the Plan of Action;

Recalling Resolution No. 30/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the resolution of the Ministerial level meetings in different areas of cooperation held under the auspices of the COMCEC.

Also recalling the Resolutions adopted at the sixteen previous sessions of the COMCEC initiating effective action in economic cooperation among Member States, particularly in the area of trade;

Further recalling the deliberations of the World Food Summit held in Rome from 13 to 17 November, 1996 and considering the crucial importance for the survival of humankind including the well-being of the people of the Islamic Ummah, of the principles and commitments embodied in Rome declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit.

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat, subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions of OIC, working in the field of economy and trade, to implement the Resolutions of the COMCEC;

Res. No. 31/9-E (IS)

Recognizing the importance for the Member States of the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of regional economic groupings and signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements and creation of the World Trade Organization and its subsequent Agreements;

Appreciating that starting with its Eleventh Session, COMCEC serves as a platform where the Ministers of Economy could exchange views on current world economic issues and, that the topics "Implications of the Uruguay Round of trade Negotiations and the Establishment of the World Trade Organization on the external trade of OIC Member States", "Privatization Experiences in Member States", "Implications of Regional Economic Groupings particularly the European Union on the Economies of Member States", "Intra-OIC Trade and Investment and Economic Stabilisation and Structural Reforms in Member States" and "Human Resource Development for Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in the Member States of the OIC", "Strengthening of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Facing Globalisation and Liberalisation" were the themes for the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th 15th and 16th Sessions of the COMCEC, respectively.

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Stresses** the need for COMCEC to continue to pay utmost attention to coordination and cooperation among Member States with regard to the membership of new countries that wish to join the World Trade Organization, and to the clarification of positions on the new issues and agreements under consideration within the framework of the WTO, with a view to strengthening the negotiating position of these countries at the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations especially with respect to the built in agenda and to the new ones.

2. **Expresses satisfaction** that the Islamic Development Bank has successfully carried out the mandate given by COMCEC to organise Coordination Meetings for Member States to consult among themselves and better prepare for the WTO Ministerial Meetings held in Singapore from 9 to 13 December 1996, in Geneva from 18-20 May 1998 and in Seattle from 30 November to 03 December 1999 respectively with a view to assisting them to adopt a common stand regarding the issues raised in the Agenda of those meetings.

3. **Appreciates** the technical assistance programmes being designed by the Islamic Development Bank to assist Member States which are either members of the WTO or in the process of accession to the Organization, and the role of the Bank in calling for consultative meetings of Member States and the Seminars and Workshops it organizes for this purpose.

4. **Notes with appreciation** that the Strategy for Economic and Commercial Cooperation adopted by the COMCEC allows for cooperation among sub-groups of Member States and is based on the principles giving emphasis to private sector,

economic liberalization, integration with the world economy, sanctity of the economic, political, legal and constitutional structures of the Member States and their international obligations.

5. **Also notes with appreciation** that the revised Plan of Action is a general and flexible policy document open for improvement during its implementation in accordance with the provisions stipulated in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

6. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in organizing Private Sector Meetings as directed by the COMCEC for an effective implementation of the Plan of Action.

7. **Also appreciates** the efforts of the State of Qatar for organizing the Seventh Private Sector Meeting (15 - 18 October 2000) and to host the 8th Islamic Trade Fair on 15-20 October 2000.

8. **Welcomes** the offer of the Republic of Guinea to host the 8th and 11th Private Sector Meetings in 2001 and 2004 respectively and the offer of the State of the UAE to host the 9th Private Sector Meeting in 2002, and calls on Member States to encourage their private sectors to actively participate in these meetings.

9. **Takes note** of the request made by the State of United Arab Emirates to replace Senegal as host of the 9th Islamic Trade Fair together with the 9th Private Sector Meeting in 2002 and invites the two parties, as agreed, to complete their consultations and notify COMCEC Coordination Office and ICDT the results of such consultations.

10. **Further welcomes** the offer of the Republic of Guinea to host the 10th Islamic Trade Fair in 2004 and calls upon Member States to actively participate in these Islamic Trade Fairs and welcomes initiatives of Member States to hold these Trade Fairs in future, to the extent possible, concurrently with some high level meetings.

11. **Emphasizes** the need to urgently implement the revised Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States the OIC, in compliance with the principles and operational modalities of the Strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on Follow-up and Implementation.

12. **Requests** the Member States to take appropriate measures including necessary cooperation, coordination and consultation among themselves to make efforts with the required possible economic and technical support from the developed countries, international community and relevant international organizations and financial institutions to increase their food production capacity with a view to arriving at national food security as well as enhancing the purchasing power of their people.

13. **Invites** the Member States to host sectoral Expert Group Meetings in those priority areas of cooperation in the Plan of Action where no Expert Group Meeting has taken place so far.

14. **Welcomes** the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host two sectoral Expert Group Meetings in the area of "Transport and Communications" and "Food, Agriculture and Rural Development" of the Plan of Action.

15. **Notes with appreciation** the hosting of the sectoral Expert Group Meeting in the area of "Money, Finance and Capital Flows" by the government of the Republic of Turkey, on 1-3 September 1997 in Istanbul.

16. **Notes with appreciation** the hosting of a sectoral Expert Group Meeting on Foreign Trade, within the framework of the implementation of the Plan of Action by the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 24-25 October 1997 in Karachi.

17. **Notes with appreciation** the hosting of the sectoral Expert Group Meeting in the area of Technological and Technical Cooperation by the government of the Republic of Turkey from May 6-8, 1998.

18. **Thanks** the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the Third OIC Ministerial Conference on Posts and Telecommunications from 8-11 July 1996 and calls upon the Follow-up Committee to monitor implementation of the relevant resolutions and the Tehran Declaration.

19. **Thanks also** the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the First OIC Ministerial Conference on Tourism from 2-4 October, 2000 in Isfahan and welcomes the offer of Malaysia to host the Second OIC Ministerial Conference on Tourism.

20. **Invites** IDB to continue its active support in view of ensuring effective and urgent implementation of the revised Plan of Action.

21. **Welcomes** the hosting of Seminar-Workshop by the Republic of Senegal in cooperation with IDB to familiarize the African member states with the Plan of Action, and recommends that similar seminars be held in other regions and sub-regions of OIC.

22. **Notes with appreciation** the holding of an International Seminar on "Human Resources Development for Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in the Member States of the OIC" by the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT) in collaboration with SESRTCIC, ICDT, ICCI. IDB and the Government of Bangladesh in Dhaka from 11-13 April 1999, report of which constituted a major input to the exchange of views on the subject that took place during the 15th Session of the COMCEC.

23. **Notes with appreciation** the holding of an international conference on "Strengthening Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Facing Globalization and Liberalization" by SESRTCIC in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the United Arab Emirates, the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Islamic Development Bank in Abu Dhabi, from 21 to 22 May 2000. ICDT, ICCI and IIT also participated actively by presenting papers. The outcome of the conference constituted a major input to the exchange of views' session on the subject during the 16th Session of the COMCEC held in Istanbul on 23-26 October 2000.

24. **Recognizes** that the Exchange of Views organized during the annual sessions of the COMCEC would be utilized to coordinate the positions of the Member States vis-a-vis major world economic issues.

25. **Notes with appreciation** the offer of the government of the Republic of Sudan to host sectoral Expert Group Meeting on "Energy and Mining" and "Human Resources Development."

26. **Notes with appreciation** the offer of the Republic of Gabon to organise a sub-regional seminar for the OIC States of Central and East Africa on "the role of IDB in the promotion of the private sector" in cooperation with IDB and the other concerned institutions of the OIC.

27. **Welcomes** the offer of Burkina Faso to host a regional workshop on Industry for East, West and Central African OIC member states in cooperation with the IDB and other related OIC institutions.

28. **Welcomes** the offer of the State of Palestine to host a sectoral Expert Group Meeting on "Labour and Social Issues" and a Workshop on "Environment and Population."

29. **Notes with appreciation** the offer of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host an Expert Group Meeting in the area of Health and Sanitary Issues to be followed by a Ministerial meeting on the same topic.

30. **Notes with appreciation** the decision taken at the 16th Session of COMCEC to the effect that an open-ended expert group meeting will be convened before the 17th Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of COMCEC to explore all possible ways means of accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action, to be hosted by the Republic of Turkey.

31. **Welcomes** the offer of Indonesia to host an International Workshop on Employment and Manpower Exchange.

32. **Welcomes** the offer of Arab Republic of Egypt to host a OIC Ministerial Meeting to promote intra-OIC trade.

33. **Notes with appreciation** that the 17th Session of the COMCEC and the 17th Meeting of the COMCEC Follow-up Committee will be held from 18-21 October, 2001 and 8-10 May, 2001 respectively in Istanbul and calls upon the Member States to effectively and actively participate in the session.

34. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/9-E(IS)
ON
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 28/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 28/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Resolution No. 29/26-E adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No. 31/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also recalling that tourism has been identified as a priority area for cooperation in the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States adopted by the 7th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca in December 1995;

Convinced that tourism forms a main pivot in economic development, cultural exchange and rapprochement between nations;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Invites** Member States to cooperate in the following areas:-
   - provision and exchange of publicity and advertising materials on tourism in different languages,
   - organizing special tourism and gastronomy weeks and popular art exhibitions in the Member States,
   - production and exchange of documentary films on main archeological landmarks in the Member States,
   - organizing group travel among Member States, to strengthen bonds among their people,
   - encouraging tourist investments in Member States and directing investors, particularly the private sector, to realize tourist projects in these States,
   - facilitating contacts among experienced tourist offices in Member States.

- facilitating establishment of data network and electronic exchange of information on tourism and its related services in OIC Member States.

2. **Encourages** member states to find ways and means to facilitate further cooperation between World Tourism Organization (WTO) and OIC, and hold a meeting of OIC at the sidelines of WTO annual session in order to coordinate their position with regard to different topics, particularly the compilation of code of conduct for tourism.

3. **Thanks** the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the 1st Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism in Isfahan on 2-4 October 2000 and takes note of the Isfahan Declaration and the Ministerial Resolution of the Conference.

4. **Requests** the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to undertake preparations for the meeting of the Follow-up Committee envisaged in the Isfahan Declaration and the Ministerial Resolution.

5. **Welcomes** the offer of Malaysia to host the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the annual sessions of COMCEC and to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/9-E (IS)
ON
STATUS OF THE SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 29/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 18/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 32/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Having reviewed the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States, (iv) Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (v) Islamic States Telecommunications Union, (vi) Agreement on Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit; (vii) Statute of the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC) and (viii) Agreement on the Creation of the Islamic Corporation for the Development of Private Sector;

Having taken cognizance of the resolutions issued by the Fifteenth Session of COMCEC on the matter,

Having taken note also of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses satisfaction** at the efforts of the General Secretariat, the IDB and the ICCI to speed up the implementation of the Agreements and Statutes aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among Member States.

2. **Welcomes** the initiatives taken by COMCEC to effect the signing of the Agreements/Statutes that fall within the framework of cooperation among Member States and **recommends** that this practice be pursued.

3. **Notes with satisfaction** that 22 Member States have already signed the Framework Agreement and that eight have ratified it and urges those who have not yet done so, to do it as soon as possible so as to enable the required negotiations to start.

4. **Requests** the General Secretariat and its specialised subsidiary organs to exert their efforts to convince member states of the need to sign and ratify the agreements and to regularly follow up on the matter.
5. **Calls upon** Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so, at their earliest.
6. **Urges** the Member States that have ratified the above Agreements to take follow-up actions and inform the General Secretariat about the progress of implementation.
7. **Notes with satisfaction** that the Agreements for the establishment of the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit have come into effect as of 1 August 1994 and **invites** member states which have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Agreement of the Corporation and pay their respective subscriptions to its capital to make it possible to draw the expected benefits at the widest scale possible within the OIC system.
8. **Expresses its thanks and appreciation** to the IDB for its efforts to establish the Corporation.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 34/9-E
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE OIC SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND SPECIALISED INSTITUTIONS ACTIVE IN THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE FIELDS.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 19/7-E(IS) of the 7th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and also Resolution No. 30/8-E(IS) of the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 31/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC, namely; the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara; and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca; respectively;

Having taken note with satisfaction of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the above-mentioned subsidiary organs;

Appreciating the increasing number of joint activities among the OIC organs and agencies;

Expressing its appreciation at the role played by the subsidiary organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Also expressing appreciation for the role played by the Subsidiary Organs in the elaboration of the New Strategy and the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among OIC Member States;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Commends** the role which the Ankara and Casablanca Centres are playing each in their respective fields.

2. **Urges** the Member States to actively and effectively participate in the work of these organs and expeditiously respond to the questionnaires circulated by them, and closely follow up their documents and studies so as to achieve maximum benefit from these organs in the area of economic cooperation among the Member States.

3. **Encourages** these organs to intensify contacts with international and regional institutions particularly those working in the framework of the United Nations and others, such as Bretton Woods institutions and to benefit from the studies and reports produced by these institutions.

4. **Urges** the Member States, which have not done so thus far, to settle their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies, and to act for the settlement of their arrears, if any, at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs.

5. **Notes that** the Member States are to benefit from the special services offered by the subsidiary organs, above and beyond the tasks assigned to them in their work programmes, on a contractual basis.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/9-E (IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB) SUPPORT

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Having taken note of the Resolution No. 31/8(IS) of the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 20/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference; Resolution No.31/8-E (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran; Resolution 32/26-E of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers; and Resolution No. 34/27-E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note with appreciation of the report on "Activities and Operations" of the Islamic Development Bank;

Having considered the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the COMCEC held in Istanbul from 4 to 7 November 1999;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continues to expand its field of operation and activity concerning project financing, import and export trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, special assistance and other fields of cooperation;

Noting with appreciation that the IDB has played an active role in implementing the OIC Plan of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference as well as the various resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), particularly the Export Financing Scheme (formerly known as "Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme") and the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit;

Also noting with satisfaction that within the framework of its commitments aimed at meeting its Member States' needs, the IDB has developed strategies for new programmes, some of which were initiated under the auspices of COMCEC for the promotion of intra-trade among Islamic countries;

Further noting with appreciation that the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) commenced its operations in July 1995, and expressing thanks and appreciation to IDB for its successful efforts in achieving the task of this Corporation;

Having taken note also of the report of the Secretary General in this regard:

1. **Appreciates** the creation of the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), by the IDB Board of Governors at its Twenty-Fourth Meeting. Its Articles of Agreement have been signed by 39 Member States and ratified by 19 States and 3 public financial institutions. The Corporation commenced its activities after the first meeting of its General Assembly on 8-7-2000 and the first meeting of its Board of Directors on 5-8-2000. The Conference urges member states which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Articles of the Agreement of the ICD.

2. **Expresses** its full satisfaction at the devotion and efficiency with which the IDB President and his assistants are running this institution to ensure its good performance, as it continues to make an invaluable contribution to the development and progress of Muslim populations.

3. **Calls on** the Islamic Development Bank to keep up its beneficial action and strive to increase the mobilization of necessary resources for augmenting its services to the Member States, and to the Islamic Ummah at large.

4. **Appreciates** the Bank's efforts to create the IDB Infrastructure Fund with a capital of 1500 million US dollar to develop infrastructure in Member States in the fields of energy, communications, transport etc. and to support the private sector.

5. **Commends** the IDB on the steps taken to implement the 8th Summit's Resolution on Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century.

6. **Calls on** the Member States to participate in various schemes which the Bank has recently started implementing and to benefit from the Export Financing Scheme, the Islamic Banks' Portfolio, the IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector, along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations.

7. **Urges** member states which have not yet signed or ratified the Articles of Agreement establishing the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) to urgently do so and to pay their share of subscribed capital in order to generalize its benefits on the widest possible scale in the framework of OIC.

8. **Requests** the General Secretariat, the IDB, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to jointly organize regional seminars on the various schemes approved by the COMCEC, especially the Export Trade Financing Scheme, the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, the General Framework Agreement on the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States and the Islamic Multilateral Clearing Union with a view to ensuring efficient and speedy implementation of these schemes for the benefit of the business community of the Islamic Ummah.

9. **Invites** the Member States which have not yet done so to subscribe to the second capital increase of the IDB and to settle their outstanding contributions and other financial commitments.

10. **Also calls upon** the Member States to lend their support to the Bank so as to enable it to fulfil its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress in the Member States.

11. **Expresses** appreciation for IDB efforts to make arrangements for preparatory meetings prior to WTO ministerial meetings for the sake of coordination and consultations on issues raised, and exchange of views among Member States on these issues. It also commends IDB support to Member States in their efforts to effectively participate in multilateral trade negotiations and its continued provision of technical and financial assistance to Member States.

12. **Expresses** appreciation for IDB efforts to accord preferential treatment to companies and contractors from Member States in the implementation of projects financed by the Bank. It calls upon IDB to intensify its efforts in this field.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/9-E(IS)
ON
AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC OPERATING IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMY AND COMMERCE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/7-E(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Resolution No. 32/8-E (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, and Resolution No. 35/27-E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking cognizance of the activities being undertaken by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI); Islamic Shipowners Association (ISA) and the International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB);

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Also expressing appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the elaboration of the OIC Strategy and Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States;

Confirming the important role that Private Sector has to play in the development of Member States and promotion of Intra-Islamic Cooperation;

Appreciating the role played by these three institutions in their respective fields of action;

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General;

1. **Notes with appreciation** the important role which the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Islamic Shipowners' Association and the International Association of Islamic Banks are playing in their respective fields.

2. **Takes note** with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Seventh Private Sector Meeting.

3. **Congratulates** the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) for its important initiative aimed at maintaining contacts with businessmen and promoting socioeconomic development in Member States.

4. **Appeals** to the government of Member States to encourage their Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry to develop a framework of cooperation with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and contribute to its programs to enhance trade and investment among Member States.

5. **Thanks** the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for allowing the opening of the first regional office of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Jeddah.

6. **Expresses** thanks to the Custodian of Two Holy Mosques and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for extending consistent support to the Islamic Shipowners' Association, giving donations and hosting its Headquarters.

7. **Also expresses thanks**_to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for allowing the setting up of the Headquarters of the Bakkah Shipping Company (BASCO) in Jeddah.

8. **Takes Note with appreciation** the recommendations of the 21st Session of the Executive Committee and the 13th Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Shipowners' Association held in Dubai, UAE.

9. **Commends** the initiative of the Islamic Shipowners' Association for establishing the Islamic Shipping Company and a Cooperative Information System and invites Member States and the Private Sector, the shipping companies, Islamic financial institutions as well as private individuals in the Islamic countries to contribute to the capital of the Islamic Shipping Company and to encourage the treatment of the company's ships on equal footing with national ships at the Member States' seaports.

10. **Urges** the Member States which have not done so yet, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners' Association.

11. **Appeals** to Member States to continue to extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Islamic Shipowners' Association, and the International Association of Islamic Banks.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 37/9-E(IS)
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC COMMON MARKET

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 33/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution 36/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that the process of globalization and economic liberalization could offer new opportunities and challenges for all developing countries including OIC member states;

Recognizing that recent developments in both the global and the domestic economic environment and the emerging trend towards interdependence among developing countries – including Islamic countries – spurring them on to contribute to economic cooperation, collaboration and integration.

Recognizing also that inter-regional, regional and sub-regional cooperation among Islamic Countries is an important element in the development strategy, particularly for expanding trade and investment flow and an essential contribution for the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the Islamic Countries ;

Welcoming the efforts of a number of OIC Member States which have made notable progress in building their potentialities and strengthening their competitiveness on the international markets through active participation in the Global Trade System and attraction of more investments.

Expressing concern that many Islamic Countries have been marginalized in the international economic system through lack or weakness of institutional arrangements which are necessary for expansion of their foreign trade and participation in the international financial markets;

Taking into account that the formation of an Islamic Common Market is a long-run process and requires comprehensive studies and at the same time requires its own implementation and follow up arrangements;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the matter,

1. **Emphasizes** the importance of implementing the Strategy and Plan of Action to strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States, the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States; the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial

Cooperation among Member States; the Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among Member States; and the Agreement on the Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, for the purpose of strengthening economic and commercial cooperation among Member States with a view to achieving the ultimate objective i.e. the establishment of an Islamic Common market.

2. **Requests** COMCEC to undertake in collaboration with the ICDT and other relevant OIC institutions – a study of the necessary practical steps to reach the objectives related to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market.

3. **Reiterates** the need for specific arrangements among OIC Member States to take necessary steps to secure their optimal share in the global economic and trading system, through, inter alia, analysis of the consequences that the establishment of an Islamic Common Market could have in this respect.

4. **Expresses its desire** to see Member States extending their cooperation and coordination in the areas of market access, competition policy, transfer of technology and know how, finance, investment and eventual development of an integrated information network and an infrastructure for achieving the objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market.

5. **Invites** Member States to formulate specific proposals for cooperation and coordination in setting up centers of advanced studies, and high-level expertise in areas where they can discover potentials for expanding trade and investment among themselves with a view to developing cooperation in areas that would facilitate realization of an Islamic Common Market. It also takes note of the undertaking by the Islamic Republic of Iran to set up a center of advanced studies and excellence to conduct research and studies. It calls for country reports on the subject to submitted to the OIC General Secretariat to be taken account when preparing the report of the Secretary General and in deliberations of the expert group to be set up by the Secretary General.

6. **Commends** the Islamic Republic of Iran for holding an "International Seminar on Ways and Means to Establish an Islamic Common Market" in Tehran from 27-28 September, 2000 and also commends the State of Qatar for convening an "Expert Group Meeting on the Implications of Establishing an Islamic Common Market" in Doha from 13-14 October, 2000, and **takes note of** the recommendations made by the two meetings, stressing the need to subject the activities relating to this area to effective processes of study and coordination.

7. **Urges** the Member States to encourage any initiative by their private sector for expanding economic, financial, trade and investment cooperation with other Islamic Countries.

8. **Stresses** the importance of trade fairs and of establishing a network of trade focal points in the Member States to facilitate expansion of trade and investment among them in an expeditious manner as an effective contribution towards the objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market.

9. **Notes** with appreciation the initiative of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to set up a website to provide information and data on commercial capabilities and potentials of the Islamic countries in order to facilitate intra-trade and contribute to the objective of creating an Islamic Common Market.

10. **Commends** the Islamic Development Bank for the paper it presented at the expert group meeting to study the implications of setting up an Islamic Common Market held in Doha from 13-14 October, 2000.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/9-E(IS)
ON
ROLE OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN THE 21st CENTURY

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 34/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Recalling Resolution No. 27/27E of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration the relevant paragraph of Resolution No. (1) of the 15th Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Also taking into consideration the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States approved by the 10th Session of the COMCEC and endorsed by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

Noting that the IDB document on "Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century in the fields of Economic, Commercial and Financial Cooperation" is a long term strategic framework document characterized by far-sightedness which provides an impetus to the implementation of the OIC Plan of Action.

Welcoming the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to prepare for the convening of an international conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to address the Correlation between Technology Transfer and Globalisation with particular reference to the economic, technological and scientific fields in order to enable Member States of the OIC to keep up with the accelerating pace of economic globalisation and to take advantage of its opportunities;

Having considered of the report of the Secretary General and the statement of the President of the Islamic Development Bank on the subject,

1. **Appreciates** this initiative and its significant role in preparing the Islamic Ummah to meet the requirements of international economic developments.

2. **Urges** OIC Member States and subsidiary organs to exert their utmost efforts in cooperating to make a success of the Conference and formulate appropriate recommendations to bolster the role of the Islamic Ummah in this twenty-first century.

3. **Appreciates** the initiative of IDB to prepare the document "Preparation of the Ummah for the 21st Century in the fields of Economic, Commercial and Financial Cooperation" and to call upon the Ummah to face the challenges posed by the 21st Century.

4. **Appreciates** the efforts made by the Islamic Development Bank with respect to the programme to reinforce trade among member states and the Bank's allocation of US$ 1 billion from its special funds and urges Member States and their relevant bodies as well as their private economic actors to take the necessary measures in order to support the efforts of the Bank to secure the necessary additional funds which amount to $ 1 billion from the collective murabaha and the two-phased murabaha.

5. **Urges** Member States to develop policies, strategies and administrative measures to supplement the efforts of the IDB in expanding intra-trade, and urges Member States to designate national focal points if they have not yet done so.

6. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the Task Forces on Training, Health and Literacy and urges the Member States and relevant bodies to combine their efforts with those of the task forces concerned.

7. **Calls upon** member states to cooperate in the area of prospective studies to explore the possibilities of cooperative action to deal with the phenomenon of globalization.

8. **Urges** the Islamic Ummah to acquire knowledge and skills in fields such as information and communication technology to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

9. **Urges** OIC Member States and institutions to implement diligently the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States.

10. **Appreciates** the consultations held by the IDB with other sister institutions to determine effective ways to translate the IDB document into practical programmes.

11. **Also appreciates** the role of the IDB in organizing the meeting of Regional Economic Organizations in the Islamic world at its headquarters from 16 to 19 Rabi Al Awal 1419H (8-11/08/1998) as recommended by the 8th Islamic Summit, and the meeting of regional organizations in the IDB Member States on the fringe of the 25th Annual Meeting of the IDB Board of Governors in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 11-12 Sha'ban 1421H (7-8/11/2000).

12. **Commends** the IDB and other cooperating institutions for the work done during the meeting of Experts in Health, Literacy, Training and Trade, and the programme of action suggested by the Experts to implement the Summit resolution.

13. **Urges,** the IDB and other cooperating institutions to proceed with the implementation of these programmes to achieve the required quantitative objectives.

Res. No. 38/9-E (IS)

14. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Standing Committees in preparing the Ummah for the 21st century and calls upon OIC Institutions to explore the challenges of the 21st century each contributing to its respective field of competence, and to determine the response of the Ummah to these challenges.

15. **Urges** Member States to take the necessary measures required to cooperate among themselves and with OIC Institutions in achieving the proposed quantitative objectives in the fields of intra-trade, Heath, Literacy and Training.

16. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/9-E(IS)
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC STOCK EXCHANGE UNION

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Noting that in the context of current world economic situation the OIC member states require to develop their economic structures and consolidate economic relations among themselves and with other countries by creating the appropriate climate to attract and stabilize investments;

Commending the approach of the member states towards the development of the private sector as well as privatization of their productive institutions;

Taking note of the need to take advantage of the benefits granted under the Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to market the products of the OIC Member States;

Appreciating the efforts made by most Member States to develop their stock exchanges by mobilizing and attracting national savings and channeling them into local investment opportunities to avoid flight of capital abroad;

Expressing its desire to avoid disruptive capital flows and secure the Stock exchanges of OIC Members from any future financial crisis;

Noting the non-existence of a specialized institution under the aegis of the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerned with coordination, monitoring and development of the stock markets of the OIC member states;

1. Urges Member States to take the necessary steps to mobilize internal resources in the form of stocks and shares and to facilitate the optimal utilization of such resources in profitable investment projects both in public and private sectors.

2. Invites the Member States to undertake necessary steps to develop their stock markets through appropriate legislations so as to enable their markets to be open to the outside world facilitating in-flow of capital available in foreign markets.

3. Urges Member States to make every effort to expand the establishment of publicly owned companies facilitating wide distribution of shares among large numbers of individuals;

4. Invites Member States to set up a comprehensive database on their respective stock exchange and investment regimes and to explore the possibility of concluding regional agreements among themselves to establish links among their stock exchanges;

5. Requests the Secretary General to direct the appropriate OIC institutions to undertake necessary studies immediately on mechanism for a possible establishment of an Islamic Stock Exchange Union and a Stock Clearing House as well as to develop Islamic financial instruments acceptable to investors from the stand point of the Shariah;

6. Further requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the annual session of COMCEC and to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 40/9-E(IS)
ON
THE INCREASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling the Articles of Agreement establishing the Islamic Development Bank;

Recalling resolution No. 1/3-E(IS) adopted by the Third Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in 1981, which approved the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among OIC Member States;

Referring to resolution No. 5/6-EC(IS) adopted by the 6th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to increase the authorized and subscribed capital of the IDB;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continues to expand its operations and activities in project financing, export and import trade financing, technical assistance, technical cooperation, special assistance, etc;

Noting with appreciation that the IDB is undertaking an active role in implementing the Plan of Action approved by the 3rd Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the various resolutions of the OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC);

Also noting with special appreciation the role of the Islamic Development Bank and its effective contribution in the development of OIC Member States and promotion of the economic and social development of their peoples;

Considering that economic development needs and the promotion of financial mechanism among Member States require the increase of the funding provided to them by the IDB and that the IDB's capital will soon be inadequate to meet that demand, and in order enable the IDB to continue its contribution in development efforts;

Convinced that the increase of the IDB's authorized and subscribed capital will enable it to mobilize the necessary resources on the market to meet the increase in its operations for a more effective contribution to the growing financial needs of Member States, and in order to increase the IDB's development operations in accordance with appropriate growth rates;

Decides:

1. To commission the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank to take necessary measures to achieve a substantial increase in the authorized and subscribed capital of the IDB.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/9-E(IS)
ON
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN, AND IN LEBANESE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Having noted the resolution No. 39/27-E, and 35/8-E(IS) adopted respectively by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

A. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Recalling previous Resolutions on this subject especially Resolutions 2/19-E, 17/21-E, 22/22-E, 29/23-E, 32/24-E, 32/25-E, 35/25-E and 36/26-E, 39/27-E of the 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively;

Deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration of the global environment, including the worsening trends in environmental pollution and the degradation of natural resources;

Stressing again the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Re-emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of the environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Noting that while there has been progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, at various levels, particularly at the national level, the lack of fulfillment of international commitments agreed upon at Rio has been very disappointing;

Stressing the commitments of the developed countries envisaged in Agenda 21 and Rio Declaration adopted by UNCED;

Recognizing that environmental degradation both natural and manmade is a major global concern which requires the strengthening of international cooperation and extending effective contributions for the protection of the environment;

Noting with satisfaction the recent developments towards the finalization of the International Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought, which was adopted in Paris in September 1994 and inviting the Member States, which have not ratified all the relevant conventions, including the International Convention on Combating Desertification, to do so, as soon as possible;

Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and relevant activities and also supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the Muslim world;

Expressing also its deep concern over the devastating effects of hazardous, toxic and radioactive wastes on humankind and the environment and supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the whole world.

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous and radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries, and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Convention on Dangerous wastes and the Bamako Convention and relevant international agreements;

Guided by the teachings of Islam which enjoin the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject,

1. **Encourages** Member States to continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies.

2. **Urges** Member States to cooperate and coordinate within the existing Desertification Regional Centers for preparation and implementation of NAP and RAP in accordance with article 11 of the CCD.

3. **Invites** Member States to exchange information and experience in various environmental fields such as desertification, climate change and loss of biological diversity.

4. **Urges** developed countries to provide new and additional financial resources specially for protection of global environment in general, and loss of biological diversity.

5. **Also Urges** the Member States which have not ratified all the UN International Agreements on the Environment including the International Convention on Desertification and Drought to do so as soon as possible so that the Convention can come into force.

6. **Calls on** Member States to mobilise available financial and institutional resources needed for implementing national programs of environmental protection.

7. **Emphasizes** the commitments of developed countries in transferring environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing counties in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34 of Agenda 21.

8. **Urges** the Member States to attach greater importance to the question of the protection of the Environment and Natural Resources and to its relevance to sustainable development.

9. **Condemns** Israel's continued rejection to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and carrying out uncontrolled nuclear programs.

10. **Requests** the international community, particularly relevant United Nations Organs, to conduct active scientific research on the rise in sea levels, and its socio-economic impacts, so as to protect the coastal zones and the wild life in the territories of the Member States.

11. **Urges** the developed countries to discharge their obligations under prevailing international agreements on the transfer to developing countries of financial resources and environmentally sound technologies.

12. **Reaffirms** the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation in seeking solutions to global environmental problems and requests the donor countries and international financial institutions to extend further support to regional networks and national focal points in States stricken by desertification.

13. **Stresses** that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies for the developing countries.

14. **Calls for** the dissemination of pioneering experiments for the application of environmental development in the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this field, whether through bilateral cooperation or multilateral programs for the exchange of expertise.

15. **Requests** Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing Centers and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

16. **Urges** all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings including consultations relating to environment protection, especially in the field of biological diversity, climate change, desertification, hazardous and radioactive waste.

17. **Rejects** the imposition of obligations on developing countries to contain the phenomenon of climate changes in addition to the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol on the UN convention on Climate Changes and calls on Member States to oppose this orientation wherever it deemed necessary.

18. **Expresses** its satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Program.

19. **Calls for** the intensification of this cooperation with emphasis on the problem of the remnants of World War II and other wars in the Islamic countries, which impedes development of their societies, and calls on the international community to address the problem immediately and take the necessary measures to remove land mines and war remnants in countries concerned.

20. **Appeals** to the parties to World War II to expeditiously provide Member States with information, data and maps on mines planted in their territories during the war and commit themselves to extend immediate aid and assistance required for the removal of these mines which still cause huge damage to human lives and obstruct development and construction in vital areas, while taking into consideration the decisions of the UN Conference on the Question of Mines which was held in Geneva in 1996.

21. **Calls on** Member States to intensify coordination and consultation among themselves in the framework of the UN and others, particularly specialized agencies concerned, on tackling this subject in an effective and meaningful manner.

22. **Expresses** solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the minefields left on in its territory by World War II, their grave effect on the environment and the accidents and grievous damage they cause to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for the damage and that the countries responsible for the mine danger, finance mine-hunting operations and produce minefield maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE SYRIAN GOLAN, AND LEBANESE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling previous OIC and other International Resolutions on this subject;

Recalling also the UNEP GC decision (UNEP/GC.19/107) on environmental situation in occupied Palestine and Arab territories, and expressing deep concern over the continued degradation of the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestine;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also recalling resolutions 14/11-E and 15/18-E of the UN Environment Program with respect to the environmental conditions in the Palestinian Arab Territories, and the Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories occupied by Israel;

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, Security Council and ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind to a dignified life enjoying a healthy environment, free of pollution as a basic human and sacred right;

Expressing deep concern over the escalating brutal and expansionist practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Syrian Golan, the uprooting of trees, the destruction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

Expressing deep concern upon the dumping by Israel of Highly toxic radioactive and chemical wastes in the Mediterranean sea and particularly in the Lebanese regional waters;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on this issue;

1. **Condemns** and censures Israel for its aggressive policies, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, the setting of forests on fire, the cutting off of irrigation water and the seizure of water resources and polluting the neighbouring countries' coasts thereby causing considerable degradation of ecological conditions in occupied Palestine and aggravating the economic and social situation of the citizens.

2. **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and considers illegal any violation of this right.

3. **Urges** UNEP to update its report on the environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and submit it to the GC for immediate reaction.

4. **Requests** the Member States to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the citizens in the Lebanese territories previously occupied, in drawing up the plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories and stresses the need to adopt concrete measures for consolidating such plans and taking steps to expose the policies pursued by Israeli occupation authorities which have led to ecological degradation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the previously occupied Lebanese territories.

5. **Strongly Condemns** Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental

conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical features and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan.

6. **Calls for** the strengthening of the cooperation among the Member States in the field of earthquake monitoring and establish a mechanism from the Member States on the Read Sea so as to monitor earthquakes in the region and exchange the necessary information on treating this phenomenon.

7. **Condemns** Israel's continuous rejection to join the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty and to pursue nuclear programs which are bound to cause serious damage to the neighbouring Islamic States as these programs are not subject to monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency and calls upon the international parties and bodies concerned to adopt the measures necessary for putting an end to this damage, while stressing the importance of cooperation among the Member States concerned in the field of monitoring radiation fallout in the area.

8. **Opposes** the introduction of amendments to annex 7 of the Basle Convention on the prohibition of exporting dangerous wastes from OECD countries to non-OECD member countries until the states signatory to the Convention have approved the provisions of the annex.

9. **Strongly** emphasizes the need for in-depth studies of crucial issues on the environment affecting Member States so that they can keep abreast of their future development and implications.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 42/9-E(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN REGIONS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS, IN PARTICULAR IN THE BASIN OF THE ARAL SEA AND THE REGION OF SEMIPALATINSK.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Proceeding from the fact that any ecological catastrophes irrespective of the nature of their origin touch the interests of all countries of the world community;

Taking into consideration the extremely difficult situation in the Aral Sea basin where the world community during the last decades practically lost the second largest freshwater lake in the world as well as in Semipalatinsk region which has been the largest nuclear tests site in the world;

Understanding that the dangerous consequences of continuous drying of the Aral Sea influence the change of climate in northern hemisphere especially in the Asian continent;

Realizing the responsibility of the Islamic Ummah for the future of Muslim nations which inhabit the Aral Sea region and Semipalatinsk nuclear test site zone;

Deeply concerned that the catastrophe, which envelopes all spheres of life in the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk and has no any national limits, acquires a global character;

Recognizing that ecological imbalance is a major threat for the genetic pool of hundreds of thousands of people living in the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk regions;

Welcoming the efforts being made by the OIC and Governmental charity organizations of some Islamic countries for financial support and humanitarian aid for the Aral Sea region;

Supporting the participation of international and regional organizations (United Nations, European Union, World Bank) in the programme of rehabilitation of the Aral Sea region;

Noting that Semipalatinsk nuclear site is the only place in the Muslim world where the most dangerous nuclear tests including high intensity tests on the surface have been conducted during the last forty years;

Recognizing that the consequences of the nuclear explosions will influence for a long time the environment of the region and the health of many generations of the people living there;

1. **Calls on** the U.N. for declaring the Aral Sea region and Semipalatinsk as a zone of global ecological catastrophe.

2. **Supports** the efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of the Aral Sea and the ground of Semipalatinsk nuclear site which are undertaken by the Government of Kazakhstan as well as regional, international and charity organizations.

3. **Deems** it necessary to call a special meeting of the Ministers of Environments of Member States for discussing the environmental problems of the Muslim world, particularly of the Aral Sea, Semipalatinsk and other zones of the ecological catastrophes.

4. **Appeals** to Member States to provide political, economic and financial support aimed at limitation of the impact of destructive consequences of the said catastrophes and at preventing further spreading of these ecological problems, and requests the Islamic Development Bank and charity foundations of the Muslim countries to explore ways and means to evolve programme providing support to the regions of the Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk coordinated with existing international, regional and national programmes.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.43/9-E(IS)
ON
THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEMBER STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling the Resolution 51/39 dated 10 December 1995 of the United Nations General Assembly on the role of science and technology in the field of international security and disarmament as well as resolution No.40/8-E (IS) and No.41/27-E respectively adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit and the 27th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Considering that new scientific and technological developments, especially space technology and its applications have extensive and important impacts on the everyday life of all nations and would strengthen the socio-economic development of the Islamic Countries; and that in this respect the UN Third Conference on the Peaceful exploitation and utilization of the Extra-Atmospheric Space (UNISPACE-III) held from 17-30 July, 1999, has set the world general policy to enable the entire humanity to benefit from the possibilities offered by Space Science and Technology,

Considering the need to ensure an effective coordination between the activities carried out by OIC Organs and institutions in the field of Science and Technology in the best interest of the Joint Islamic Action on the subject.

Recognizing that the control regimes in the field of science and technology would increase the gap between developing and the developed countries and also recognizing that transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing and Islamic Countries would effectively promote North - South relations;

Recalling the Final Declaration of the 11th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Durban, South Africa, in September 1998 which inter-alia, the heads of States expressed that "the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of technology through Non-Transparent export control regimes with exclusive membership obstruct the socio-economic development of the developing countries";

Bearing in mind the exclusive and discriminatory character of the export control regimes which are in contravention with the legal obligation of the States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Biological Weapons Convention and Chemical Weapons Convention;

Emphasizing that multilaterally negotiated guidelines to regulate the transfer of the advanced technology, equipment and materials with military applications would contribute strengthening international peace and security;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the issue,

1. **Reaffirms** that the exchange of science and technology for peaceful purposes should be made in the interest of mankind and should be aimed to strengthening the socio-economic development of the Islamic Countries.

2. **Invites** all States, particularly the developed countries, to commence multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested countries on the universal and non-discriminatory guidelines on transfer of advanced technology, materials and equipment with military applications.

3. **Requests** all States parties to the international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties to review their existing national trade regulations and render them consistent with their obligations under those treaties by removing all restrictions beyond those established within the treaties.

4. **Encourages** the relevant international organizations and agencies to facilitate the transfer of science and technology for peaceful purposes to the developing countries.

5. **Takes note** with satisfaction for the large scale participation of the OIC Member States in the Third U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Exploitation and Utilization of the Extra-Atmospheric Space (UNISPACE-III) held from 19-30 July 1999 in Vienna to study the appropriate ways and means to promote an effective cooperation between the OIC Member States in the field of Space Science and Technologies for a sustainable development.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to examine the best way to ensure an effective coordination between the activities carried out by the various OIC organs and institutions in the field of Science and Technology in order to dynamize and harmonize the Joint Islamic Action on the subject.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.44/9-E(IS)
ON
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN CONTROLLING EPIDEMIC DISEASES AFFECTING MAN, FAUNA AND THE FLORA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling resolutions 30/23-E, 33/24-E, 38/25-E, 39/26-E, 42/27-E and 26/8-E(IS) adopted respectively by the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its deep concern over the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human beings, animals and natural life in recent years;

Further expressing its concern over the spread of AIDS as a result of non-adherence to religious values and the slow progress of medical research to prevent and cure it;

Considering the gravity of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (ESB) epidemic and its effect on animal and human health as well as on the world economy and international trade;

Expressing its appreciation for the preventive and curative health measures taken by Member States during the pilgrimage season in particular;

Further expressing its deep appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services provided by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to pilgrims;

Considering the necessity of promoting cooperation among the Islamic States in the field of health in general;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject,

1. **Calls** for closer coordination between Member States and other countries on the one hand and the World Health Organization on the other hand in order to fight against this danger through the use of new vaccines and immunization schemes against contagious diseases.

2. **Calls** for greater coordination and cooperation among Member States in the area of health through the enforcement of international health regulations, such as vaccination of pilgrims going to the Holy Land, improvement of health conditions in addition to cooperation on health sensitization before pilgrims' departure through the media in their countries.

3. **Invites** Member States to collectively organize the fight against the expansion of the AIDS pandemic and to seriously uphold medical research efforts in this field at national, regional and international levels, and request the Secretary General to set up an Experts Group composed of medical and pharmaceutical specialists of Member States to meet and discuss the matter;

4. **Also invites** Member States to devote special attention to highlighting the religious moral values in their educational establishments, their media and their Da'wa fora, as those values are the most effective means to prevent the spread of that pandemic.

5. **Urges** Member States, their relevant national and regional institutions, and international cooperation institutions, in particular the world health Organization (WHO), to set up immediately a mechanism of early warning and control as well as rapid exchange of information on the marketing and import of meat and by-products infected with ESB (or "mad cow" disease);

6. **Invites** Member States to take strict measures against reprehensible practices on the part of certain food importers and industrialists and to grant urgency and priority to supporting scientific and medical research related to developing agricultural and animal produce so as to achieve food self sufficiency;

7. **Supports** the call for holding a meeting, in the near future, of Member State's Ministers of Health on the subject of epidemic diseases that affect humans through human beings, animals, plants and the environment and welcomes the kind offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host this meeting in Tehran.

8. **Decides** that the mandate of the said Conference also cover the establishment of Inter-Islamic cooperation in the field of health in general, including pharmaceuticals.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.45/9-E(IS)
ON
DRUG AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE ABUSES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conferences and by the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing its concern at the manufacture and illegal trafficking as well as the widespread abuse of drugs which endanger the health of millions, particularly among young people;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever growing narcotics problem which is threatening the social and economic fabric of the afflicted countries;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in drug abuse adopted by the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

Noting with appreciation the Universal Declaration on the Global Programme of Action adopted by the 17th Special Session of the United Nations' General Assembly held in New York, in February 1990, and the Declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs in April 1990;

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the 1961 single convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1988 Convention on Narcotic Drugs against illegal trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances;

Recognizing the importance of taking measures to control drug materials including chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which has increased their illicit processing;

Reaffirming the guiding principles of the prevailing conventions on narcotics traffic and psychotropic substances as well as the control system;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States and the relevant international organizations to exert concerted and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abuse, trafficking and smuggling of narcotics and psychotropic substances into Islamic countries;

Reviewing the effects of drug abuse and its illegal production, processing and trafficking on Member States;

Recalling that the teachings of the true Islamic religion categorically forbid the use and trafficking in drugs;

Having considered the Secretary General's Report on the subject,

1. **Requests** the Member States to diligently follow up the guidelines contained in the recommendations made by the OIC Expert Group meeting held from 18 to 20 October 1988 in Istanbul, Turkey, on the effective measures to combat the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trafficking.

2. **Urges** the Member States to coordinate their efforts and harmonize their systems with respect to the licit production and trade of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances within the framework of the relevant international organizations.

3. **Also** urges the Member States to give greater attention to the propagation of religious consciousness and discussion within their respective educational institutions, mass media and Dawa fora on the gravity of the production, use and trafficking in drugs as well as their categorical prohibition from the religious and legal viewpoints.

4. **Welcomes** the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures including the need for crop/income substitution and accessibility to international markets for substitution products.

5. **Urges** Member States to participate actively in international meetings and symposia in this regard, especially those organize by the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and Organs and requests the Secretary General to coordinate with Member States in this area and to cooperate with the UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Programme) in Vienna and the commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Commission.

Res. No. 45/9-E (IS)

6. **Requests** the Member States to continue to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.46/9-E(IS)
ON
ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WAYS AND MEANS OF RESOLVING PROBLEMS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Referring to the resolution No. 35/24-E, 44/27-E and 38/8-E(IS) adopted respectively by the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Acknowledging the close interdisciplinary relationship between the Environment and other developmental sectors including Health;

Considering the importance for Member States to preserve the basic necessities of sustainable development and to continuously assess and monitor their environmental problems and issues including Health;

Affirming that the Member States have to continue their economic growth in order to protect environment and achieve sustainable development and healthy societies;

Recalling the importance of effective cooperation between OIC and relevant international organization such as UNEP and World Health Organization in the field of "environment and health";

Noting with appreciation the Member States awareness of Environmental issues and active role during and after the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and 19th UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGAS);

Stressing that sustainable development will be achieved only through international cooperation and in particular by implementation of technological and financial commitments of the developed countries envisaged in Agenda 21;

Conscious of the urgent need for the Member States to avail themselves of objectives, independent and unbiased information on their environmental situation and possible remedies that would best serve their interests;

Appreciative of the efforts made by the Secretariat of the OIC, its Subsidiary Organs and the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH);

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twenty-second Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having examined the Report of the Secretary General on this subject,

1. **Welcomes** the offer made by Republic of Tunisia to host the meeting of the Governmental Expert Group in mid January 2001 to do an exhaustive study of the interconnected issues of the environment, health and sustainable development from a perspective that would serve the interests of Member States better and would lead to the establishment of a closer cooperation between them and the relevant OIC and other international institutions. The Conference urged the Member States to furnish the General Secretariat with the names of the Experts for the meeting as soon as possible.

2. **Renews** its request that the Secretary-General undertake the above mentioned study by constituting a Governmental Expert Committee comprising at least two Representatives from each geographic region of the OIC in addition to the relevant Representatives of the General Secretariat and COMSTECH.
In this context, welcomes the meeting to be held in Tunis in December 2000 at the invitation of the Tunisian Government to consider:

a) guidelines for the above study;
b) terms of reference of the said study and work out the administrative, logistic and financial details of its implementation.

3. **Decides** that the requested study should be carried out through COMSTECH in close consultation with the Member States and their relevant institutions and the General Secretariat and in cooperation with regional and international organizations.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit the results of the aforesaid study by the Governmental Experts Committee to the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration.

5. **Also requests** the Secretary-General to identify the ways and means to ensure an effective cooperation between OIC and WHO and active participation of the Organization in WHO's meetings and conferences, follow the implementation of these recommendation and to report thereon to the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 47/9-E(IS)
ON
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION (COMSTECH)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Recalling resolution No.13/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held at Makkaha Al-Mukarramah/Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19-22 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1401H, corresponding to 25-28 January 1981, establishing a Ministerial Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation and all subsequent resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conferences pertaining to COMSTECH;

Further recalling the resolution No.45/27-E of the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awwal 1421H (27-30 June 2000),

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

1. **Notes with appreciation** the ongoing programmes and activities of the COMSTECH for increasing the capability of OIC Member States in the fields of Science and Technology.

2. **Appeals** to Member States and institutions concerned to provide financial support for COMSTECH's programmes and activities by prompt and generous voluntary contributions.

3. **Encourages** and supports the cooperation between the COMSTECH and the Islamic Development Bank for the promotion of Science and Technology in Member States. Expresses appreciation to countries including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Pakistan for the generous voluntary contributions.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 48/9-E(IS)
ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Taking note of Resolution No.33/8-C (IS), adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference (Tehran, December 1997) related to the ratification of the Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries;

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on implementing the strategy as well as resolution No.43/26-E of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the relevant resolutions;

Having considered the recommendations of the coordination meeting of the Ministers of Science, Higher Education and Scientific Research of the Member States held by ISESCO alongside the World Conference on Science, held on 28.6.99 in Budapest, Hungary;

Having considered the final report and the resolutions of the first Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 15-18 October, 2000, and having listened to the report of ISESCO Representative on the Conference in Riyadh;

1. **Adopts** the revised version of the Strategy for Developing Science and Technology in the Islamic States, and its implementing mechanisms in accordance with the resolutions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Riyadh, 15-18 October 2000),

2. **Welcomes** the decision of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research to entrust ISESCO with the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic countries, and the follow-up of its implementation with the authorities in Member States.

3. **Commends ISESCO and COMSTECH** for their efforts in preparing the final document of the implementation mechanisms of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries.

4. **Calls on** Member States to adopt the general directions of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries and to take the necessary organizational measures regarding implementation of the Strategy within the framework of their national policies in the fields of science and technology.

5. **Stresses** the importance of implementing the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology in the Islamic Countries and its mechanisms for the benefit of, renaissance and advancement of the Muslim Ummah.

6. **Reiterates** the importance of the development of cooperation in the field of research among the Islamic countries, and the importance of acquiring knowledge and skills in the fields of information, communication and technology in order to be abreast of progress and changes in the fields of science and technology.

7. **Urges** Member States and relevant specialized institutions in the Organization of the Islamic Conference to prepare programmes and projects aiming at utilization of exchanged knowledge and the establishment of partnerships in order to enhance scientific research and develop technology in the Islamic countries.

8. **Lauds** the decisions of the International Conference on Women in Science, held in ISESCO in cooperation with RASIT-Women in Science International League, in Fez, Morocco on 22-24 March 2000, within the framework of the Strategy for the Development of Science and Technology. Conveys thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco for his acceptance to hold the Conference under his patronage, and for addressing a royal message to the participants in the Conference.

9. **Appreciates** the efforts exerted by ISESCO Director General and the Minister of Higher Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide the best conditions for successfully holding the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

10. **Expresses** its appreciation of the significant role played by ISESCO in cooperation with UNESCO in the organization of the Itinerary Arab-Islamic Exhibition on Science and Technology, during 2001, in order to highlight the important contributions of Arab Islamic civilization to Western as well as human cultures, and in order to build an everlasting culture of peace and dialogue. **Calls on** Member States and Islamic institutions to provide support to ensure the success of this international event.

11. **Reiterates** the necessity to achieve greater awareness and interest in the field of science and technology among youth and the general public, and the importance of establishing an educational system which encourages early creativity. **Calls on** information media to provide greater coverage of scientific news and activities in the field of research, in addition to giving more interest to scientists and active workers in the fields of scientific, technological and information research.

12 **Expresses** its deepest appreciation and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, for the generous hosting by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research, in Riyadh, on 15-18 October 2000, and for providing the necessary support to ensure its success.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps to implement this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 28th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 49/9-E(IS)
ON
ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (IIT), DHAKA.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000).

Recalling recommendations No. ICECS/23-2000/REP.1 adopted by the 23rd Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also recalling recommendation No. 9/23-ST Rev.1 adopted by the Twenty-third Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken note of the activity report submitted by the Director General of the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT);

1. **Commends** the role which the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhaka is playing for human resources development in the field of Engineering and Technology and Technical and Vocational Education.

2. **Encourages** the member states to take full advantage of the academic facilities developed so far at IIT by sending the students and trainees to the Institute for development of the human resource in the field of Engineering and Technology and Technical and Vocational Education.

3. **Urges** the Institute to submit proposals to broaden and upgrade the academic programmes being conducted for the benefit of the Ummah.

4. **Requests** the member states, who have not yet done so, to take all necessary steps for the recognition of the diplomas awarded by the Islamic Institute of Technology, subject to the relevant rules and procedures of the respective member states, and facilitate the access of its graduates to the labour market.

5. **Notes** the election by the Islamic Commission of the following member states as the members of the Governing Board of the Islamic Institute of Technology (IIT) for a period of three years:
Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Malaysia, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Pakistan, Egypt.

6. **Urges** the member states which have not done so thus far, to clear their regular mandatory contributions including arrears, to the budget of the IIT.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/9-E(IS)
ON THE
ONGOING NEGOTIATIONS AT THE SIXTH CONFERNECE OF PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP6)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Expressing its concern for the deterioration of the world environment including increasing environmental pollution and the depletion of natural resources;

Reaffirming the right of every individual to enjoy a healthy unpolluted environment;

Referring to the 1992 Agreement on Climatic Change adopted in New York and the 1998 Kyoto Protocol adopted in Japan;

Aware of the importance of the negotiations which will take place during the Sixth Conference of Parties to the Framework on Convention Climate Change to be held in the Hague, Holland from 13-24 November 2000, as well as their impact on Islamic States;

1. Again, urges industrial countries to honour their obligations under the convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

2. Emphasizes the importance of effective participation of Islamic States in conferences and meetings related to the convention on Climate Change with delegations comprising specialists in all areas relevant to such conference.

3. Emphasizes the need to reiterate the demand for unanimity in adopting fundamental matters.

4. Emphasizes the need for the Sixth Conference of Parties to the Convention to adopt effective measures on implementing paras 8 and 9 of Article 4 of the Convention and Para 14 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol with a mandatory and not optional status. To that end, it is necessary to adopt the following measures (which have been adopted by the G77 and China):

- For industrial countries to restructure their tax systems to reflect levels of green house effect for all sources of gas emission, in addition to abolishing assistance to a number of energy sources, such as coal in industrial countries.

- For industrial countries not to encourage increased local and regional production of fossil fuels, including oil, as such increases in production would be at the expense of their related imports from our developing countries.

- Not to encourage the use of nuclear energy by abolishing any assistance provided to the sector and including all its negative effects into its final cost.

- To remove all obstacles standing in the way of oil use and imports, particularly in the field of electrical energy generation.

- To assist our developing countries, including those whose national revenues depend to a large extent on oil exports, to diversify their economies by encouraging investment, the transfer of modern technologies, and the compensation of developing countries adversely affected by environmental policies adopted by industrial countries.

5. Emphasizes that the Conference of Parties to the Protocol should monitor the implementation by the industrial countries of these measures through an annual review of their national reports, which must cover progress made on the application of the above-mentioned points. This has been stipulated in Article 7 of the Protocol on reports and Article 8 on Report Reviews.

6. Stresses the need not to agree to an amalgamation of Paras 8 and 9 of Article 4 of the Agreement with para 14 of Article 3 of the Protocol into one resolution. The two resolutions must be kept separate because of the different nature of each of the Articles in terms of mandatory status and the responsibility of industrial countries described in Appendix I of the Agreement within the context of para 14 of Article 3; and because the process and mechanisms for implementing the agreement are different from those for implementing the Protocol.

7. Emphasizes the need not to subject developing countries to new obligations related to limiting their emissions, whether on a mandatory or voluntary basis and not to determine a time schedule for any negotiations regarding such obligations.

8. Supports the demands related to providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries and creating distinct funds for the purpose, in addition to existing financial means. It calls for a commitment from industrial countries to allocate specific financial sums to these funds on a regular basis.

9. Calls for the implementation of all the items in the 1998 Buenos Aires Plan of Action through effective, mandatory measures attached to each item.

10. Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 51/9-E(IS)
ON THE
ENVIRONMENT
FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12 – 13 November 2000),

Having taken note, with satisfaction, of the results of the First International Symposium on the Environment From an Islamic Perspective held in the city of Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 26 to 28 Rajab 1421H (23-25 October 2000),

Having considered the Jeddah Declaration on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective adopted by the Symposium,

1) **Adopts** the Jeddah Declaration on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective as a framework for action in the field of the environment at the level of Islamic states.

2) **Requests** the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to coordinate action with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and other concerned International and Regional Organs and Organizations, for the preparation of a program of action to be submitted to the next Earth Summit due to be held in 2002, as a working paper representing the Islamic perspective regarding the environment and development.

3) **Invites** the organizers of the First International Symposium on Environment from an Islamic Perspective to hold such a symposium on a regular basis and to adopt the appropriate mechanisms to that end.

4) **Expresses** appreciation of the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its specialized institutions, the UNEP and the ISESCO for convening, preparing and organizing the First International Symposium on the Environment from an Islamic Perspective.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

Annex VIII

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on cultural and Islamic affairs adopted by the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada"

Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

Contents

	Subject	*Page*
1.	Resolution No. 1/9-C(IS) On the Islamic University in Niger	326
2.	Resolution No. 2/9-C(IS) On the Islamic University in Uganda	328
3.	Resolution No. 3/9-C(IS) On the International Islamic University in Malaysia	330
4.	Resolution No. 4/9-C(IS) On the Islamic University in Bangladesh	331
5.	Resolution No. 5/9-C(IS) On the Project for the creation of a Waqf for Islamic Universities	332
6.	Resolution No. 6/9-C(IS) On King Faisal Mosque in N'djamena, Republic of Chad	333
7.	Resolution No. 7/9-C(IS) On the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research, Timbuctu, Mali	334
8.	Resolution No. 8/9-C(IS) On the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE), Islamabad (Pakistan)	335
9.	Resolution No. 9/9-C(IS) On the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau	336
10.	Resolution No. 10/9-C(IS) On the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros	337
11.	Resolution No. 11/9-C(IS) On the Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum	338
12.	Resolution No. 12/27-C On studying ways and means of implementing the cultural strategy and the plan of action for the Islamic World	339
13.	Resolution No. 13/9-C(IS) On adoption of a Unified Stand on the Belittling of Islamic Sanctities and Values	342
14.	Resolution No. 14/9-C(IS) On the Universal Declaration on Dialogue Among Civilizations	344

15. Resolution No. 15/9-C(IS)
On Women and their role in the Development of Islamic Society 346

16. Resolution No. 16/9-C(IS)
On Child Care and Protection in the Islamic World 347

17. Resolution No. 17/9-C(IS)
On the Education and Rehabilitation of Muslim Youth 350

18. Resolution No. 18/9-C(IS)
On the Unified Hijri Calendar for the Beginning of Lunar Months and the Unification of Islamic Holidays 352

19. Resolution No. 19/9-C(IS)
On Destruction of the Babri Masjid and Protection of Islamic Holy Places 354

20. Resolution No. 20/9-C(IS)
On the Destruction of Charar-E-Sharif Islamic Complex, in Kashmir and other Islamic Religious Sites 356

21. Resolution No. 21/9-C(IS)
On the Provision of Assistance to the Muslims in Kosovo and Sanjak 357

22. Resolution No. 22/9-C(IS)
On the Proposal for the Establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research in Bangladesh 358

23. Resolution No. 23/9-C(IS)
On the Proposed Project for a new Campus for the Zeitouna University in Tunisia 359

24. Resolution No. 24/9-C(IS)
On Promoting Waqfs and their Role in the Development of Islamic Societies 360

25. Resolution No. 25/9-C(IS)
On the Destruction and Desecration of Islamic Historical and Cultural Relics and Shrines in the Occupied Azeri Territories as part of the Republic of Armenia's Aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan 362

26. Resolution No. 26/9-C(IS)
On the World Week of Mosques 364

27. Resolution No. 27/9-C(IS)
On Extending Assistance to King Faisal University in Ndjamena, Chad 365

28. Resolution No. 28/9-C(IS)
On the Twinning of Palestinian Universities in the Occupied Territories with Universities in OIC Member States 366

29. Resolution No. 29/9-C(IS)
On the Teaching of the Subject of the History and Geography of Palestine 367

30. Resolution No. 30/9-C(IS)
On the Educational Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Occupied Syrian Golan 368

31. Resolution No. 31/9-C(IS)
On the preservation of the Islamic character, human heritage and religious rights of Al-Quds Al-Sharif 371

32. Resolution No. 32/9-C(IS)
On the Israeli Aggressions against Islamic shrines in the City of Al-Khalil 373

33. Resolution No. 33/9-C(IS)
On the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul 375

34. Resolution No. 34/9-C(IS)
On the Islamic Fiqh Academy 378

35. Resolution No. 35/9-C(IS)
On the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf 379

36. Resolution No. 36/27-C
On the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) 381

37. Resolution No. 37/9-C(IS)
On the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi 386

38. Resolution No. 38/9-C(IS)
On the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity Games, Riyadh 387

39. Resolution No. 39/9-C(IS)
On the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools 389

40. Resolution No. 40/9-C(IS)
On Da'wah activities and the reactivation of the Committee on Coordination of Joint Islamic Action 391

RESOLUTION NO. 1/9C(IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.1/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.1/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Expressing its thanks to Member States, in particular, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, State of Kuwait, the ISF, Al-Azhar Al-Shareef, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Organisation, World Islamic Da'wa Society, the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Iqra Charitable Organization and the Sheikh Zayed Institution for Humanitarian and Charitable Works and to all those who extended support and assistance for the establishment and functioning of the University;

Recalling the Statute of the Islamic University of Niger;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Niger;

Recognizing the need to provide the University with regular financial resources and the necessary educational and material support.

1. **Expresses** its heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Government of Niger and the University Board of Trustees for their fruitful cooperation and persistent efforts for the good running of the University.

2. **Commends** the consistent support extended by the ISF to finance the major part of the University's annual budget and appeals to the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, and Islamic Philanthropic organizations to extend financial and material support to this important Islamic institution, considering the annual deficit in the modest budget of this university due to the lack of resources.

3. **Also underlines** the need of contributing to the University Waqf, whose Statute had been approved during the ICFM in Burkina Faso, and urges the donors to step up their efforts to achieve this objective and **commissions** the Secretary General and the University Board of Trustees to work in this sense to secure the sufficient funds for the Waqf of the University.

4 **Expresses** its thanks to the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the generous donations of us$600,000,00 for building the outer wall of the University.

5. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Government of Niger for granting a piece of land in central Niamey as a Waqf for the Islamic University in Sai, and urges it to expedite the delivery of all the university land allocated for the Girls College, to build the University Wall in Sai, and finalize the other projects scheduled for establishment.

6. **Commissions** the General Secretariat to inform all Member States about the needs of the university in terms of teachers, curricula, books and financial support.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to make a tour and meet with Kings, Princes and Heads of State and government in order to solicit donations in favour of the Islamic universities in Niger and Uganda.

8. **Entrusts** the former Quadripartite Committee subsidiary of the Board of Trustees to make another tour among a number of Islamic States to follow up the collection of donations, and to reestablish contacts with authorities which it had previously contacted and which pledged some donations in favour of the Waqf of the two universities.

9. **Express** its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the State of Kuwait for a donation of US$1,800,000.00 in favour of the Waqfs of the Islamic Universities in Niger and Uganda.

10. **Expresses** thanks to His Highness Dr. Sheikh Sultan bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council of the State of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharja, for his donation to build the second part of the University library.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/9-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.2/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.2/7-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Uganda for all assistance extended to the Islamic University;

Expressing its thanks to Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation and Zaka House (Kuwait), the International Islamic Da'wah Society (Libya), the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, the Zaid bin Sultan Al-Nahyan Establishment and other Islamic institutions for their support to the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Uganda;

1. **Invites** the Board of Trustees to continue its endeavours to ensure appropriate conditions for the University to fulfill its tasks in accordance with its Statute and the Headquarters Agreement signed by the Government of Uganda and the OIC General Secretariat.

2. **Appeals** to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic charitable institutions, to contribute material and financial assistance to the annual operational budget of the Islamic University in Uganda.

3. **Expresses** its satisfaction with the involvement of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the supervision of the educational and cultural aspects of the teaching process in the University, the elaboration of appropriate curricula, the adoption of the necessary books and reference material and assistance to strengthen the teaching of the Arabic language in the University.

4. **Thanks** the Director-General of ISESCO for submitting a report on reviewing the administrative and academic regulations of the University within the specified time. It requests him to programme the follow-up of the University reform in ISESCO's future plans and programmes, including sending experts to conduct field inspection of the University once or more annually, if

necessary. It requests the University Board of Trustees and Administration to implement, as soon as possible, the recommendations contained in the report.

5. **Commends** the generous financial support extended by the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques through the establishment of a Waqf for the University. **Also expresses** its thanks to the Government of the Republic of Uganda for having donated a plot of land in central Kampala to the Islamic University in Uganda, as a contribution towards the setting up of the Waqf. **Commends further** the financial assistance extended by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Islamic University in Uganda for the past academic years, which enabled the University to continue assuming its tasks throughout the difficult circumstances it had experienced.

6. **Commissions** the General Secretariat to inform all Member States about the needs of the university in terms of teachers, curricula, books and financial support.

7. **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to the Government of the State of Kuwait for donating US$1,800,000 in favour of the Waqf of the Islamic Universities in Niger and Uganda.

8. **Requests** Member States and charitable organizations to contribute money to pay the accumulated debts of the University which are mainly arrears of staff salaries and unpaid bills for essential services.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/27-C (IS)
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.3/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.3/7-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having taken note of the continuing satisfactory progress of this University;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its continued material and financial support aimed at covering the operational expenses of the University and the construction of its new campus;

Also expressing appreciation to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Notes** with great satisfaction the progress achieved by the University in the fields of research and learning, thanks to its enlightened management and the support extended by the Malaysian Government to all its activities.

2. **Renews** the request of the OIC General Secretariat to Member States to contribute to the progress and development of the Islamic University in Malaysia with the aim of enhancing its capacity and enabling it to operate with its full potential to achieve its objectives.

3. **Appeals** to all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, ISESCO and other Islamic institutions to respond to an urgent appeal of the plight of about 800 needy international students in IIUM by donating and contributing financially, including contribution of zakat monies, to the Students Endowment Fund IIUM, bearing in mind that the university needs about US$.1 million per year to support the financial needs of these students.

4. **Thanks** the Asia Committee of the World Islamic Charitable Organization in Kuwait for bearing the expenses of the students of the newly independent Central Asian States.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/9-C(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.4/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.4/7-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved towards the establishment of this University, and the realization of other necessary objectives;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended assistance to the University.

2. **Urges** all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Muslim World League and other Islamic financial institutions to provide adequate academic and financial assistance to the University so that it can achieve its objectives.

3. **Calls upon** the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh to ensure continued financial and moral support to the University.

4. **Also calls upon** the General Secretariat to continue cooperation with ISESCO, to provide academic assistance to the Islamic University in Bangladesh, from Member States Universities, through secondment of teachers and provision of scholarships and books.

5. **Commends** the steps taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the development of the University, bearing its operational costs and the building of the new University Campus so as to accommodate a larger number of students.

6. **Decides** that ISESCO be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic University in Bangladesh.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/9-C(IS) ON THE PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A WAQF FOR ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and all the resolutions adopted by other Islamic Conference on Islamic Universities;

Referring to the proposal submitted by the United Arab Emirates providing for the creation of a Waqf for five Islamic universities;

Convinced of the vital role discharged by Islamic Universities in disseminating Islamic culture;

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates for this constructive proposal.
2. **Requests** the Secretary General to prepare a study on this subject and to submit it to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/9-C(IS)
ON
KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, REPUBLIC OF CHAD

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.5/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.6/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Emphasizes** the pressing need for the Islamic and educational services provided by this Islamic institution, and the need to consider King Faisal Mosque as one of the Islamic educational institutions that require special attention on the part of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and ISESCO.

2. **Invites** the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to prepare the technical study and cost estimates needed for the rehabilitation of the Mosque and its annexes and to communicate them to Member States.

3. **Urges** all Member States to make financial contributions towards the renovation and furnishing of the Mosque and its annexes.

4. **Requests** all Member States and Islamic financial institutions to contribute to this institution by providing it with curricula, teachers and scholarships for graduate students so as to enable them to pursue their higher studies in other Islamic Universities

5. **Entrusts** the Secretary General to take all necessary steps in coordination with the relevant authorities in Chad to examine the present condition of the Mosque and its educational and cultural institutions.

6. **Expresses thanks** to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for providing support to the King Faisal Mosque and its educational institutions.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/9-C(IS)
ON
THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH, TIMBUCTU, MALI.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.6/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.7/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Welcoming the efforts being made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for the development of the Institute;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Appeals to** all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Joma'a Majed Foundation in the Arab United Emirates, and other Islamic institutions to continue providing material support to the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu so that it may achieve its objectives.

2. **Appeals to** the Member States which have technical capabilities in the fields of conservation and processing of manuscripts to provide scholarships to the officials of the Institute to enhance their competence in these fields.

3. **Expresses** its thanks to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and invites them to pay greater attention to the Institute and provide it with the necessary technical assistance so that it may continue to carry out its functions.

4. **Entrusts** the Secretary General, in cooperation with the relevant authorities in Mali, with updating the information relating to the Institute.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/9-C(IS)
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION (RICE), ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.7/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.8/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow-up the implementation of the operative paragraphs of Resolution No.7/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Shaban 14198H (9-11 December 1997);

2. **Emphasizes once again** the importance of establishing the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and encouraging the teaching of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries.

3. **Expresses its appreciation** of the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to establish this Institute and ensure its operation and extends its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the financial support it has extended to the Institute and to the Arab Republic of Egypt for the secondment of a number of Arabic and religious affairs teachers. It also expresses appreciation to the ISF for its financial assistance to the Institute.

4. **Appeals to** the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools to contribute generously to this project.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/9-C(IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.8/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.9/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Expresses its satisfaction at the implementation of phase** I of the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

2. **Requests** the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to completing the ongoing construction of the Great Mosque in Bissau, within the limits of the financial resources currently available.

3. **Expresses** sincere thanks and deep appreciation to the State of the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the financial support and assistance they have extended to the Centre.

4. **Calls on** all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

5. **Entrusts** the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to examine the present condition of the Centre, in coordination and cooperation with the relevant authorities in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/9-C(IS)
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.9/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.10/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Taking into consideration the need of the Muslim people in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for such a centre;

1. **Calls on** the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to overcoming the difficulties that hinder the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni and expediting the establishment of the Centre given its benefits for the Comorian and the neighbouring peoples.

2. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Indonesia, the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Islamic Dawa Society (Libya) which have given first financial assistance to the Centre.

3. **Urges** all Member States and Islamic institutions to provide every possible assistance to this project.

4. **Expresses thanks** to His Highness Dr. Sheikh Sultan Ben Mohammed Al Kassimi, Member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharja for meeting the costs of completing the construction of the great mosque in Moroni.

5. **Entrusts** the Secretary General to take the necessary steps with the relevant authorities in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to assess the present situation of the project of the Cultural Centre in Moroni.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/9-C(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF TRANSLATION IN KHARTOUM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.10/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.11/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having considered the report submitted by the Republic of Sudan on the Islamic Institute of Translation in Khartoum;

Appreciating the efforts being exerted by the Sudanese Government so as to enhance this Institute and to ensure its continuity;

Further appreciating the important mission fulfilled by the Institute in the field of translation from and into Arabic that serves to propagate Islam in furtherance of the objectives of the Organization;

Considering the financial difficulties faced by the Institute which impede the fulfilment of its Islamic mission;

1. **Commends** the financial support extended by the Government of the Sudan in favour of the budget of the Institute to enable it to perform its role in an optimal manner, and to solve the financial difficulty it is facing.

2. **Urges** the Member States to extend assistance to the Institute so as to enable it to fulfill the mission entrusted to it.

3. **Urges** the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and Islamic financial institutions to extend necessary financial assistance to support the efforts of the Institute to enable it to continue functioning in the best way.

4. **Urges** the Institute of Translation in Khartoum to cooperate with King Fahd Institute of Translation in Tangier and the other similar institutions.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/9-C(IS)
ON
STUDYING WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THE CULTURAL STRATEGY AND THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qa[illegible] from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.11/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.12/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Recalling the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah issued by the Third Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the various resolutions adopted by other Islamic Conferences and particularly Resolution 1/6-C(IS) of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar and in accordance with which the Islamic Summit Conference adopted the Islamic World's Cultural Strategy and Plan of Action;

Having considered the Final Communiqué of the Second Islamic Conference of the Ministers of Culture;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the Cultural Strategy and the Plan of Action for the Islamic world;

Following the adoption by the 26th ICFM of the resolution of the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information on the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World;

Having considered the Final Communique of the First Meeting of the Consultative Council for Implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world held in Rabat on 2-3 October 2000, and having also considered the resolution of the Sixth Session of the Standint Committee for Informationa nd Cultural Affairs held in Dakar, Senegal, on 28-29 Rajab 1421H (25-26 October 2000);

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the major operative paragraphs of resolution of the Second Session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Culture, which included the following:-.

    a) **Entrusts** the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, in its capacity as the body specialized in the field of culture and communication within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, with the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World and following up its implementation with the competent parties in the Member States, in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

    Appeals to the Member States to adopt the fundamental concepts of a culture that shapes man, civilization and progress, builds on the principles of Islamic fraternity, and calls for cohesion, complementarity, mutual solidarity and cooperation, and to attach special importance to education on all levels in order to guarantee the continuity of cultural action throughout generations, in addition to teaching Islamic civilization and culture in all Islamic institutions, providing all the relevant teaching aids, and activating the role of women through the different teaching and awareness-raising means;

c) **Affirms** the importance of the unity of the Muslim Ummah and the coherence of its cultural orientations, the importance of coordinating its field efforts in the various fields of public action, observing all the while the national and local cultural specificities of the Muslim peoples, and the importance of supporting scientific research institutions in such a way as to guarantee the implementation of projects in the field of Islamic culture and civilization;

d) **Invites** the Member States to incorporate the objectives of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World within their cultural plans according to their national policies, and to attach the deserved paramount importance to cultural action in their economic and social development plans on the grounds that culture is a fundamental element in the civilization building process;

e) **Appeals** to the Member States, wherein there are no national councils for culture, to set up such institutions in order to coordinate cultural activities therein in prospect for the implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic world;

f) **Appeals** to the Member States to establish national funds for financing cultural projects therein, and to encourage the national governmental or non-governmental institutions operating in this field;

g) **Recommends the setting up** a special account for backing up the joint cultural actions falling within the framework of implementation of the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, and entrust its management to the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization;

k) **Appeals** to the Member States to allocate additional financial resources to support the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization;

l) **Commends** the important and active role played by ISESCO in implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World and strengthening its contacts with relevant international organizations.

m) **Appreciates** the initiatives of ISESCO's Director General to convene the First Meeting of the Advisory Council for Implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World in Riyadh in May 2000 on the occasion of UNESCO's designation of Riyadh as the Arab cultural capital for the year 2000 and calls on him to submit a report on the results of the proceedings of the Advisory Council to the 27th ICFM.

2. **Invites** Member States and Arab and Islamic organizations and institutions to participate in financing cultural projects of Member States which were approved by the Meetings of the Consultative Council for Implementing the Cultural Strategy.

3. **Expresses** its heartfelt thanks and appreciation to ISESCO and its Director General for hosting the First Meeting of the Consultative Council for Implementing the Cultural Strategy. It also appreciates the efforts exerted by ISESCO to implement it.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/9-C(IS)
ON
THE ADOPTION OF A UNIFIED STAND ON THE BELITTLING OF ISLAMIC SANCTITIES AND VALUES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.12/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.13/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Emphasizing the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on coordinating efforts to protect the sacred values and places;

Expressing deep concern at the aggression whether verbal, physical or in the form of publications, by the spoken and written words as well as by action against Muslims in many parts of the world targeting their values, sanctities, selves, properties and religious and cultural heritage, in addition to the violation, curtailment and denial of their basic rights and freedoms relating to their belief and the exercise of rituals;

Recalling the resolutions and statements of the previous Islamic Conferences on the Adoption of a Unified Stand on the Belittling of Islamic Sanctities and Values, especially Resolution No. 17/7-C(IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its deep concern over the killing of Muslims and the aggression against their shrines in occupied Palestine, India, and Jammu and Kashmir as well as other parts of the world;

Taking note of the legal study prepared by the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the legal and procedural aspects relating the conclusion of an international legal document that ensures respect for Islamic values and sanctities;

Resolving to put an end to the spreading of false information insulting to Islam through the Internet.

1. **Condemns** once again these aggressions and violations wherever they may occur and whatever their source, means or manifestation.

2. **Strongly reaffirms** all the provisions of the statements and resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conferences in this respect.

3. **Appeals** to all Member States to stand resolutely against these challenges and to confront them with every available means so that the values, shrines and rights of Muslim minorities and communities in non-Islamic States may not be subject to humiliation, aggression, profanation, demolition or confiscation.

4. **Welcomes** the communication by the Secretary General to all Member States of the legal and procedural memorandum prepared by the General Secretariat concerning the conclusion of an international legal document so as to ensure observance of the Islamic values and sanctities, in order to elicit their opinions and observations concerning the substance and form of the document; in preparation for the setting up of a Governmental Expert Group to examine the issue and draw up a legal document thereon, in the light of the observations that may be put forward by the Member States, and on the basis of relevant international instruments, and to submit the results of the work of the Group to COMIAC and the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

5. **Requests** the Member States that have not, as yet, done so, to speedily despatch, to the General Secretariat, their views and observations regarding the aforesaid Document so that a meeting of the Governmental Experts Group be held at the appropriate time for drafting the proposed Draft Document.

6. **Strongly** condemns the destruction of historical and cultural Islamic sanctities and antiquities in Azeri territory as a result of Armenian aggression.

7. **Commends** the efforts by ISESCO and Al-Azhar Al-Sharif to prepare appreciate replies in the Internet to stop falsehoods against Islamic values and calls on them to continue these blessed efforts.

8. **Invites** competent Islamic bodies and organs as well as leaders of Islamic thought, each in his or its own domain, to intensify their efforts to counter these falsehoods.

9. **Entrusts** the General Secretariat with adding this subject to the legal instrument, which will be prepared, to take into consideration the legal circumstances of electronic trade and submit the matter, as soon as possible, to the Member States.

10 **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/9-C(IS)
ON
THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON DIALOGUE AMONG CIVILIZATIONS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling the principles of the Tehran Declaration adopted in December 1997 by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference affirming that Islamic Civilization has always and throughout history been rooted in peaceful coexistence, cooperation, mutual understanding, as well as constructive dialogue with other civilizations, beliefs and ideologies. The Tehran Declaration also underlined the need to establish understanding and interaction among cultures in keeping with Islamic teachings of tolerance, justice and peace;

Welcoming the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly on November 3rd. 1998, which was proposed by H.E. Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Summit, which expressed the General Assembly's firm determination to facilitate and encourage dialogue among civilizations in the beginning of the third millennium, which designated the year 2001 as the "UN Year for Dialogue Among Civilizations", and which called on governments, the UN System including UNESCO, and relevant Non-Governmental Organizations, to set up and implement adequate cultural, educational and social programmes aiming at enhancing the concept of dialogue among civilizations;

Emphasizing its recommendation No.13/22-C, inter-alia, on the necessity that OIC plays an active and efficient role on the dialogue among civilizations;

Believing that virtual and trustful dialogue among civilizations shall generate confidence among nations and lay firm grounds for peaceful interaction among them and lead to the rejection of unfounded claim of inter-civilization conflict;

Renewing its deep conviction in the immense cultural contribution throughout the Ages, offered by Islamic civilization to humanity in all areas and its ability to continue its interaction and enrichment to other contemporary human civilizations, particularly in this age of globalization, communication and technology revolution as well as the space age;

Welcoming the Tehran Declaration on Dialogue Among Civilizations adopted by the Symposium held in Tehran from 3 to 5 May 1999 as well as the recommendations therein.

Taking note of Resolution No. 14/27-C adopted by the 27th ICFM held in Kuala Lumpur, 27 to 30 June 2000;

Commends the persistent efforts exerted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its Secretary General, and invites the latter to continue his successful endeavours in order to crown this initiative with success.

RES.14/9-C(IS)

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General;

1. **Expresses** its deep appreciation to H.E. President Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Islamic Summit, for having taken the valuable initiative to launch the Dialogue among Civilizations and considers that this initiative, unprecedented in contemporary history, fulfills the aspirations deeply rooted in the traditions of the Muslim Ummah.

2. **Adopts** the Universal Declaration on Dialogue Among Civilizations" after the meeting of the Governmental Experts Group held at the General Secretariat headquarters in Jeddah from 5 to 7 February 2000 (DOC.NO.EGDAC/2-2000/REP.1 Final), and also the "Executive Work Programme for Dialogue Among Civilizations" adopted by the Second Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat on 23-25 September, 2000 (Doc. No. EGDAC/20-2000/PROG.D). It also expresses satisfaction for the constitution by the Secretary General of a special committee from the Member States to negotiate thereon with the other geographic groups at the UN and to follow up the various phases of the matter at the UN.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this issue and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/9-C (IS)
ON
WOMEN AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC SOCIETY

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.13/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.15/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Conscious of the growing need for Muslims throughout the world to promote Islamic revival and to create societies based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Convinced that these noble objectives can only be achieved through the participation of all Muslims, including Muslim Women who constitute half of the Islamic Ummah;

Having taken note of the Secretary General's Report

1. **Requests** Member States to take the appropriate steps to organize Women's activities at national and international levels and in different fields consistent with the nature of women and the precepts of the Shariah.

2. **Also requests** the General Secretariat to coordinate with the governments of Member States to support direct and sustainable relationships among Muslim Women Associations in Member States and cooperate with the existing International Women Organizations in Islamic Countries.

3. **Blesses the setting up** of a temporary governmental working group to harmonize the positions of all Member States on issues relating to women at international fora, particularly the UN and **requests** the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to hold sessions of this group.

4. **Takes cognizance** of the view of the Islamic Fiqh Academy on the study which had been refered to it by a resolution of the 23rd ICFM on Women and Their Role in the Development of Society. It calls on the General Secretariat to communicate the view of the Academy to the Member States for consideration and observations.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/9-C (IS)
ON
CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.14/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.16/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Bearing in mind the Declaration issued by the World Summit on the Child and the Plan of Action which called for the preparation of national programmes for children, the equal treatment of male and female children and the provision of equal opportunities.

Recognizing that millions of children in the Islamic countries die as a result of diseases from which they may be protected or because of malnutrition; and that other millions suffer from the same circumstances because of famines, drought and armed conflicts;

Underlining the basic role of the family in the guidance and moral and material education of children.

Realizing the important role of the mass media in education, information and entertainment of children and expressing deep concern over the programmes designed for children which encourage violence, disobedience and spirit of consumption.

Stressing the importance of establishing Islamic schools for Muslim minorities living in non-Islamic countries.

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on Child Care and Protection in the Islamic World and listened to the views of the representatives of Member States, bodies and organizations;

1. **Supports** the concept of "debt relief for developing countries in exchange for the implementation of the programme for child survival and development" as a basic consideration for alleviating the debt burden on developing countries.

2. **Welcomes** the concept of 20/20, whereby 20 per cent of national budgets should be devoted to basic social services and the same percentage of Official Development Assistance should be assigned to the same sectors and recommends it to the governments of member states for appropriate implementation.

3. **Calls upon** Member States to adopt every necessary measure to prevent any further armed conflicts while considering measures for conflict prevention, management and resolution, and to pay special attention to the needs of children and women, who have been the major victims in recent wars, in particular by allowing, in time of conflict, periods of truce and corridors of peace, for the passage of relief supplies, immunization against diseases and the provision of health services; and by banning the manufacture, stockpiling, import, export and use of land mines, weapons whose main victims are among women, children and other civilians and whose devastating effects go on for a long period of time after the conflict is over.

4. **Calls upon** all Member States to endeavour with the assistance of the international community to improve the condition of children, particularly those living under difficult circumstances, including children residing in zones of violent and persistent conflicts, as well as refugee and displaced children by meeting their physical and moral needs, paying attention to their education and helping restore them to normal living. It commends the efforts made by several Islamic States in this respect.

5. **Calls on** Member States to collaborate among themselves and to act collectively and individually in order to play a leading role in the international arena and thus serve as a model for what can be achieved for the benefit of children.

6. **Commends** the role played by UNICEF since its establishment for the survival, protection and development of children worldwide, particularly in the developing countries; and specially the ongoing cooperation between the OIC and the UNICEF relating to the child care and protection in the OIC countries;

7. **Calls upon** the international community, particularly the donor countries to provide increased assistance to the developing OIC countries to enable them to continue their child care and protection efforts;

8. **Expresses deep concern** over the plight of child refugees and **requests** all parties concerned to exert their maximum efforts in order to assist these child refugees, expedite their return and reunion with their families. **It also calls** for the non-involvement of these children in any armed conflict and not to enlist them in the armed forces or for any other actions which may expose their personal safety and security to danger;

9. **Calls for the convening,** at the earliest possible date of the Ministerial Conference on the Child and Social Affairs, and **commissions** the Secretary General to make the necessary consultations with the Member States in this connection, particularly those which have outstanding expertise in this field;

10. **Calls on** Member States to continue to strive for guaranteeing the human rights of children of both sexes, as they constitute the best means to achieve social justice. **Also calls** for the organization of a sensitizing campaign on issues of interest to them and with a view to integrating them in the national curricula of Member States in accordance with their conditions;

11. **Requests** Member States to take the necessary measures to protect children from the dangers resulting from harmful mass media programmes and to support programmes which lead to the promotion of the cultural, moral and ethical values of children;

12. **Also requests** Member States, in order to ensure the safety of the paid working children and their morals, to forbid any form of dangerous employment and to assist them to enjoy social security benefits;

13. **Entrusts** the Secretary General to study the conditions of the schools of Muslim minorities living in non-Islamic countries in coordination with the government concerned and to submit to the next ICFM a report on the possible means to increase their numbers and to rationalize their management after receiving the views of Member States thereon.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/9-C(IS)
ON THE
EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF MUSLIM YOUTH

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.15/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.17/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Considering the importance attached by Islam to the education and rehabilitation of Muslim youth, given the crucial role of youth in the field of the development of the Islamic societies;

Emphasizing the need of the Islamic youth for a comprehensive mechanism to be launched to boost their potential whilst preserving their Islamic values;

Underlining the necessity of finding appropriate methods to educate and rehabilitate the Muslim youth with a view to achieving the best cooperation and coordination among Islamic countries with the aim of ensuring progress and equity for all the youth of the Islamic Ummah;

Given the necessity of raising the youth's awareness of their Islamic individual and collective rights and obligations, and providing favourable conditions for the realization of these rights and the fulfillment of these obligations, and recalling Resolution No. 25/15-C of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on preventing moral corruption;

Having taken note of the resolutions of the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and the recommendations of the 22nd Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the subject;

1. **Urges again** Member States to pursue their efforts to institutionalize Islamic values and the cultural activities stemming there from among all Muslim youths.

2. **Notes** with satisfaction the progress made with regard to the spread of Islam among the various categories of youth in many countries.

3. **Requests** all Member States, in addition to their efforts to promote general awareness of the special importance of the status of youth, to endeavour to meet the latter's basic needs in order to provide them with the appropriate ground for their full participation in the society's political, cultural and economic affairs;

4. **Requests** also Member States to endeavour to provide appropriate moral, ethical and cultural atmosphere based on Islamic teachings which encourages comprehensive and sustainable development of the character of the Muslim youth and to pursue their assiduous efforts to eradicate immorality from the facade of the society especially among the youth through the required coordination to combat factors and means of moral corruption.

5. **Recommends** Member States to exert maximum efforts to promote their youth programmes in the fields of education, employment, housing, ecology, health and social services. **Also recommends** them to mobilize all necessary human and financial resources to implement these policies and programmes;

6. **Earnestly requests** Member States to continue to seek the promotion of the civil, political, social and economic rights for girls and young women as they constitute a basic capital for a sound Islamic society. **Also encourages** these states to institutionalize policies and programmes commensurate with the objective of improving the status of girls and young women in society consistent with the Islamic Shariah principles, and their nature.

7. **Welcomes** enhancement of cooperation among Member States to achieve better exchange of ideas and experience between Muslim youth and youth organisations in different societies, and **underlines** the need to provide youth with sound entertainment and sport with the aim of developing the academic and cultural capacity of youth.

8. **Supports** the important role of the mass media in the education and protection of young generations and **expresses** at the same time deep concern over the programmes which lead to increased violence and moral degradation and particularly among the youth; **And requests** Member States to resort to multilateral cooperation and bilateral coordination for the production of appropriate programmes and the protection of youth against the influence of harmful media programmes.

9. **Expresses** its satisfaction with the results reached at the Meeting of Experts held from 17 to 19 Muharram 1418H (24-26 May 1997) in preparation for the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports, while welcoming again the decision of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the First Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Sports Federation of the Islamic Solidarity Games. And requests the General Secretariat to prepare the Conference programmes and determine the questions and topics to help trigger debates, and to enrich them with a view to better serving the youth of the Islamic Ummah in addition to the appointing of the appropriate date for the holding of the Conference in close coordination with the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity Games.

10. **Commends** the activities of the World Assembly of Muslim Youth in Riyadh aimed at raising the cultural and religious standards of Muslim youth all over the world.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/9-C (IS)
ON
THE UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF ISLAMIC HOLIDAYS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.16/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.18/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having examined the report and resolutions of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Committee on Establishing a Unified Hijri Calendar for the Beginnings of the Lunar Months and Islamic Festivals;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

Recommends that the Member States and the General Secretariat should follow up the implementation of the operative paragraphs of the recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Committee on Establishing a Unified Hijri Calendar for the Beginnings of the Lunar Months and Islamic Festivals which states the follows:

1. **Preparation by** a Specialized Committee, of a unified Hijri Calendar to be adhered to by the Islamic States based on the appearance of the new moon before sunset and its disappearance after sunset according to Makkah Al-Mukarramah time or to the any Islamic country that shares upon the Holy City a sufficient part of the night.

2. **Observance** of Friday as an Islamic festival and a weekly holiday for Muslims in all countries.

3. **Ascertaining** the beginning and end of month of Ramadan as well as the beginning of the month of Dhul Hijjah through Shariah sighting that is irrefutable by scientific sensory or mental proof, pursuant to the Hadith of the Prophet (Peace be upon him): "Fast and break your fast as a result of sighting the crescent. However, if the sky is overcast calculate it" or "consider the month of Shaaban to be thirty days", and to the Hadith: "Do not fast until you sight the new moon".

4. **Publication** in Arabic, English and French, of a quarterly scientific journal on astronomy with articles to be contributed by eminent Shariah scholars and astronomers. Cooperation for such publication may be considered among the following institutions: the Islamic Fiqh Academy, the Muslim World League, the Astronomical Research Institute of King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology, the Science to permit University of Science, Penang (Malaysia). Fiqh Academies, universities and scientific institutes in the Islamic countries.

5. **Adoption** of the unanimous view held by the twelve astronomers members of delegations representing the participating States, that the first sighting of the new moon is categorical and not conjectural and that it must be taken into consideration in ascertaining the visibility of the crescent.

6. **Establishment**, by the OIC General Secretariat, of a specialized scientific committee to deepen the study of the Islamic Satellite Project submitted by His Eminence the Mufti of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr. Sheikh Nasr Farid Muhammad Wasil.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/9-C(IS)
ON
DESTRUCTION OF THE BABRI MASJID AND PROTECTION OF ISLAMIC HOLY PLACES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.17/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.19/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Recalling the objectives of the OIC which stress the need for coordinated effort to safeguard the Islamic Holy Places and strengthen the struggle of Islamic peoples for the preservation of their dignity, independence and national rights;

Also recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, on the unified stand against the desecration of Islamic Holy Places, specially Resolution No. 3/6-C (IS) of the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting that the Babri Mosque with its history spanning five centuries was the object of veneration and respect of Muslims all over the world;

Recalling also that the Organization of the Islamic Conference made several appeals to the Indian Government to prevent any violation of the sanctity of the Mosque and emphasized the responsibility of the Government of India for safeguarding the inviolability of the Mosque and protecting its building against attacks by Hindu extremists;

Expressing deep concern over acts of vandalism and violence perpetrated by Hindu extremists in India against the Muslim minority aimed at uprooting the Islamic culture and heritage in India. Also expressing deep anger and indignation at the destruction of the Babri Mosque, resulting in killing of thousands of innocent Muslims and the indiscriminate destruction of their homes;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the unified stand against the violations of the sanctity of Sacred Muslim Places;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Recommends** to the Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow-up the implementation of the operative paragraphs of Resolution No.7/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9-11 Shaban 1418H (9-11 December 1997).

2. **Strongly condemns** the destruction of the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodha, India, by Hindu extremists and holds them responsible for this outrageous act of desecration and sabotage.

RES.19/9-C(IS)

3. **Expresses deep regret** over the failure of the Indian authorities to take appropriate measures to protect this important Muslim holy site.

4. **Strongly condemns** the systematic killing of thousands of innocent Muslims in various parts of India and **expresses deep concern** over the safety and security of the Muslim minority in India.

5. **Welcomes,** in this respect, the decision made by the Supreme Court of India on 24 October 1994 that "the settlement of disputes were outside its jurisdiction".

6. **Calls upon** the Government of India to:

   a) **Ensure** the safety and protection of the Muslims and all Islamic Holy Sites throughout India in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.

   b) **Take immediate steps** to implement its solemn commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque on its original site, to restore it as a holy place for Muslims, and to punish those guilty of the sacrilegious act of destroying a revered religious symbol of the Islamic world.

   c) **Remove** the makeshift Hindu temple, put together on the site of the Babri Mosque which is a continuation of the acts of desecration and an affront to the feelings of the Muslims in India and all parts of the Muslim world.

   d) **Take immediate steps** to ensure the protection of the other 3000 Mosques, especially those at Mathura and Varanasi, which have been the targets of threats and destruction attempts by Hindu extremists.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/9-C(IS)
ON
THE DESTRUCTION OF CHARAR-E-SHARIF ISLAMIC COMPLEX IN KASHIMIR AND OTHER ISLAMIC SITES THEREIN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.23/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.20/7-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having considered the report presented by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on this matter;

Expresses deep concern that, as a result of Indian armed action on the occasion of Eid-ul-Adha in 1415H (1995), over 1500 houses and shops were gutted, holy relics were destroyed and the mosque and the Islamic Complex of Charar-e-Sharif razed to the ground, the Shrine of the Shah-e-Hamadan was burnt to ashes by the Security forces in the town of Karal in December 1997 and the Jamia Mosque of Safapur in Baromula district was desecrated by the troops in January 1998;

1. **Strongly deplores** the destruction of the 536 year old Islamic complex at Charar-e-Sharif which constitutes a serious aggression against the Islamic heritage of the Muslim people of Kashmir.

2. **Expresses** its concern over the loss of life and the burning of over 1500 houses of the civil residents of Charar-e-Sharif.

3. **Strongly condemns** the burning of the Shrine of Shah-e-Hamadan and the desecration of the Jamia Mosque at Safapur.

4. **Urges** the international community, especially the Member States to exert utmost efforts to protect the basic rights of the Kashmiri people, (including their right to self-determination according to the UN resolutions) as well as to safeguard their religious and cultural rights and their Islamic heritage.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to expedite the necessary contacts for evaluating the damage and providing emergency assistance for reconstruction of the Mosque and the Islamic Complex at Charar-e-Sharif and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/9-C(IS)
ON
THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE MUSLIMS IN KOSOVO AND SANJAK

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.20/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.21/7-C adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the ICFM;

Noting the total and terrible destruction by the Serbs of economic life and cultural heritage pursuant to their objective of ethnic cleansing;

Strongly condemns the recent massacres perpetrated by the Serbs against the Muslims of Kosovo.

Considering the great difficulties faced by the citizens of Kosovo and denial of the exercise of their cultural and economic rights;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression against the Muslim Albanian population of Kosovo and Tushnak population of Sanjak, aimed at obliterating their Islamic identity and culture.

2. **Urges** all OIC Member States and the relevant OIC organizations to help the Muslims in Kosovo and Sanjak to help reconstruction of their war-damaged country.

3. **Requests** the IDB and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to undertake the study of cultural and economic projects with a view to implementing them to consolidate the links between the populations of these regions and their cultural heritage, identity and cultural roots and ward off the dangers threatening their Islamic identity.

4. **Extends** its thanks to all member states which provided help and assistance to the people of Kosovo during its ordeal in confronting the Serbian aggression.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this mater and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/9-C(IS)
ON
THE PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN BANGLADESH

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.21/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.22/7-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having taken note of the clarifications made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh in that respect;

Recognizing the need for the Muslim Ummah to have an Advanced Medical Training and Research Centre;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Requests** the General Secretariat to intensify its on-going contacts with Member States aimed at obtaining their views and comments on the subject and to conduct further research on the technical and financial requirements of the proposal.

2. **Requests** all Member States to quickly forward their positive views on the proposal to establish the Centre to the General Secretariat and also request the Secretariat to expedite their efforts in this connection.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/9-C(IS)
ON
THE PROPOSED PROJECT FOR A NEW CAMPUS FOR THE ZEITOUNA UNIVERSITY IN TUNISIA

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.22/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.23/7-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Underlining the importance of the role played by this educational institution for more than thirteen centuries in the service of Islam and Muslims;

Expressing satisfaction over and appreciation of the efforts rendered by the Government of Tunisia aimed at developing and supporting this University by building a new campus adjacent to Al-Zeitouna Mosque;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. **Thanks** the Islamic Development Bank for allocating US$ 1 million to the project and **notes** with great satisfaction the progress made in the works.

2. **Reiterates** its support for the construction of a new campus so as to enable the University to consolidate its educational and cultural role, and for the implementation of the project.

3. **Urges** the Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic institutions to continue extending total financial, material and moral support to enable the University to raise the amount of US Dollars 4,595,000 needed to speed up completion of the entire campus.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report t hereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/9-C(IS)
ON
PROMOTING WAQFS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC SOCIETIES.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.24/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Cognizant of the pioneering role of Islamic Waqfs System in enriching Islamic civilization and their effective contribution to the establishing of economic and social institutions of society as well as their notable contribution to the educational and health fields and to combat poverty;

Being convinced that paying attention to, protecting and supporting Waqfs in the legislative and administrative fields and paving the way for them to grow and develop will further their contribution to the development of Islamic societies, achievement of public participation in supporting the plan and programmes of development and fulfilling the needs of the underprivileged categories of society;

Having considered the resolution of the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs, held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 29 October to 1 November 1997 on preserving and investing Waqfs;

Taking note of the efforts of the State of Kuwait to coordinate between ministries and bodies concerned with waqfs affairs in Islamic States aimed at exchanging expertise and information, holding workshops and conducting the study entitled "Strategic Vision for Promoting the Developmental Role of Waqf" as well as carrying out the implementation projects attached to it, as commissioned by the Executive Council of the Conference of Ministers of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs:

Also taking note of the symposium on the Position and Impact of Waqf on Dawah and Development, organized by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Waqf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 18 to 20 Shawal 1420H (25-27 January 2000) in Makkah Al-Mukarramah;

1. **Urges** the Islamic Member States to provide further attention to Waqfs in the legislative and administrative fields, and give them the chance to develop their societies.

2. **Calls** on the Member States and the concerned organs therein to coordinate with the State of Kuwait in the field of exchanging expertise, information and experiences as holding academic meetings to activate the performance of national Waqf institutions and to develop them.

3. **Appreciates** the completion by the State of Kuwait of a comprehensive strategy for promoting and developing Waqfs and energizing their role in the development of Islamic societies in implementation of Resolution No.25/26-C of the Twenty-sixth ICFM. The Commission also took note that the strategy is to be submitted to the Executive Board of the Ministers of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs for consideration and submission to the next ICFM.

4. **Expresses** satisfaction for the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank to pay attention to Waqfs, hold seminars and meaningfully contribute towards investing and developing Waqf assets.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/9-C(IS)
ON THE
DESTRUCTION AND DESECRATION OF ISLAMIC HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RELICS AND SHRINES IN THE OCCUPIED AZERI TERRITORIES RESULTING FROM THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA'S AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling resolution No. 25/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Affirming those objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) aimed at coordinating efforts to safeguard and preserve the Islamic heritage;

Aware of the fact that the Azeri culture, archaeology and ethnography are part and parcel of the history of Azerbaijan and its people and a source of the Islamic heritage as well;

Reiterating United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions nos. 822, 853, 874 and 884 on the Armenian forces total withdrawal from all the occupied Azeri territories, including the Lachin and Shousha areas, immediately and without conditions; and strongly urging Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Reaffirming all the relevant decisions of previous conferences, particularly the resolution on the armed conflict between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted by the 7th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, Rajab 11-12, 1415H (December 13-14, 1994); resolution no. 12/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Islamic Summit, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, Sha'ban 9-11, 1418H (December 9-11, 1997) on the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan; and the resolution adopted by the 14th session of the Executive Board of the Islamic States Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on the destruction of mosques as well as Islamic educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Azeri territories as part of the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Stressing that the mass and barbaric demolition of mosques and other Islamic shrines in Azerbaijan, by Armenia, for ethnic cleansing is one the crimes of genocide;

Realizing the necessity to follow a policy of aligning efforts to safeguard the Islamic heritage;

Noting the tremendous losses inflicted by the Armenian aggressors insofar as the Islamic heritage is concerned in the Azeri territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia, including complete or partial demolition of rare antiquities and places of Islamic civilization, history and architecture, such as mosques and other sanctuaries, mausoleums and tombs, archaeological sites, museums, libraries, artifact exhibition halls, government theatres and conservatories, besides and smuggling, out of the country, and destruction of a large number of precious property and millions of books and historic manuscripts and luminaries;

RES.25/9-C(IS)

Having taken cognizance of the report of the OIC Secretary-General on the subject:

1 **Strongly condemns** the barbaric acts committed by the Armenian aggressor in the Republic of Azerbaijan aiming at the total annihilation of the Islamic heritage in the occupied Azeri territories;

2 **Vigorously demands** the strict and unconditional implementation by the Republic of Armenia of UN Security Council resolutions nos. 822, 853, 874 and 884.

3 **Fully shares** the anxiety and alarm felt by the Government and people of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Emphasizes its support of the efforts exerted by Azerbaijan at international organizations designed to put an the end to the armed aggression, erase its sequels and honouring the pledges and commitments spelled out in the relevant paragraphs of the Convention reached in the Hague in 1954 on the protection of valuable cultural items in the course of military conflicts. Those paragraphs include a reminder that where an armed conflict erupts, the states undertake to prevent the smuggling of valuable cultural items from the territories under occupation. Likewise, governments are bound to ban theft and looting of whatever type, acts of illegal violations of cultural values [which are tantamount to rape] as well as savage prejudice to the above values. They are committed to prevent such acts or reverse their effects where necessary. The Convention also prohibits the confiscation of cultural assets moved to the territories of other countries.

4 **Asserts** that Azerbaijan is entitled to receiving adequate compensation for the damage it sustained and considers that it is the responsibility of the Republic of Armenia to give full compensation for such damage.

5 **Requests** the relevant OIC subsidiary organs and specialized agencies to explore the possibility of drawing up a program to help rebuild the mosques, educational institutions, libraries and museums in the Azeri territories liberated from occupation with the help of OIC Member States.

6 **Entrusts** the Secretary-General to convey the OIC Member States' stance on this issue to the United Nations (UNO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other international bodies.

7 **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.26/9-C(IS)
ON
THE WORLD WEEK OF MOSQUES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Considering the role of mosques in consolidating solidarity and cooperation in the Islamic Ummah, as emphasized in the OIC Charter;

Recalling the importance of mosques as the meeting places of Muslims from the dawn of Islam;

Underlining the prominent role played by mosques as symbols of unity and brotherhood in the Islamic world;

Referring to Article 1, Chapter 5 of the Islamic Cultural Strategy on the revival of the role of mosques in promoting Islamic culture and values, adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (Dakar, November 1991) and later approved by the 6th Islamic Summit Conference by its Resolution No. 1/6-C(IS);

1. **Declares** that the World Week of Mosques is to begin on the 21st August of every year, anniversary date of the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque by Zionist fanatics.

2. **Calls** on Member States to commemorate the week through celebrations with a view to consolidating and safeguarding mosques, as holy places in accordance with the tolerant Islamic values.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/9-C(IS)
ON
EXTENDING ASSISTANCE TO THE KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY IN NJAMENA, CHAD

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Taking note of the request submitted by King Faisal University in Njamena, Chad in spreading the cultural and civilization of Islam;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Urges** Member States to extend material and moral aid to King Faisal University in Njamena, Chad.

2. **Invites** the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend every possible aid to the University.

3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this subject and to report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/9-C(IS)
ON
THE TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES WITH UNIVERSITIES IN OIC MEMBER STATES

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.24/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.28/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

1. **Calls on** the Member States to allocate scholarships for the Palestinian students injured in Al-Quds Al-Sharif Intifada and the other students who are members of families of the Intifada martyrs. It calls on the Universities of the Member States to allocate scholarships in the names of child martyrs of the Intifada, and to name one of those scholarships as Mohammad Al-Durra Scholarship.
2. **Approves** the recommendations of the 20th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs which call for the necessity of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people and students of Palestine through establishing twining relations between universities in OIC Member States and Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories to enable the latter to overcome their difficulties, confront Israeli designs aimed at impeding their functioning, fulfil their educational mission in the best manner and contribute to the reinforcement of the Palestinian national authority.
3. **Recommends** to extend every kind of financial and academic support and assistance to Palestinian universities so that they may be able to play their national and educational role, and support in particular the Open University of Al-Quds in view of its importance of supporting the steadfastness of its people and preserving the Arab and Islamic heritage of the Holy City.
4. **Calls upon** Member States to see to it that their universities receive delegations of trainees and academics from the Palestinian Universities in order to offer them work.
5. **Calls upon** the Member States to contribute towards qualifying Palestinian youth in their Universities and exchanging educational delegations with the Palestinian Universities in various academic fields, so as to assist the Palestinian Universities in performing their tasks within the framework of overall reconstruction by the Palestinian National Authority and lessen the material and academic difficulties which may emerge.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/9-C(IS)
ON
THE TEACHING OF THE SUBJECT OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.25/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.29/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

1. **Commends** the efforts made by the Commission entrusted with elaborating curricula for the teaching of the history and geography of Palestine and calls on the General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to expeditiously print and communicate the curricula to the Member States in implementation of relevant Islamic Resolutions.

2. **Calls upon** Ministries of Education and all educational organisations and institutions in Member States to contribute effectively to the teaching of the subject of the History and Geography of Palestine approved for the three levels of education so as to inform the young generations of Muslims about the land of Palestine as well as its identity and history and the rights of its Muslim Arab people, and safeguard the Islamic and historic heritage of Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

3. **Appeals** to the Member States and the IDB to contribute to financing the printing of the approved curricula in the three OIC languages as well as in the national languages of non-Arabic-speaking States.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/9-C(IS)
ON
THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, AND OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.26/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.30/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Taking into consideration the policy and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities towards the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, aimed primarily at the eradication of their cultural identity, along with Israeli attempts to wipe out and disintegrate their national and Arab identity at all levels, the Israeli policy of systematic stamping out of education aimed at creating a poorly educated generation ignorant of its history, culture, nation and Ummah, the Israeli practice of a policy geared towards maligning Arab and Islamic civilization and causing prejudice to Arabs and Muslims, the Israeli abuse and distortion of historical and geographical facts, in addition to the continued Israeli policy of racial discrimination by claims of Israeli superiority over the citizens of the occupied Arab territories which constitute a blatant violation of their fundamental rights;

1. **Condemns** the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural organizations and institutions in the Palestinian territories aimed at denying the Palestinians access to education, so as to obliterate their national identity and severe them from their culture and history, and distort their civilization to serve the designs of occupation.

2. **Appeals** to Member States to support the efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organization aimed at promoting the educational process in the Palestinian territories under its National Authority during the transitional period, and to provide it with all technical and financial means to develop curricula for all educational levels.

3. **Calls upon** Member States to promptly extend every kind of academic and financial assistance and support to the educational sector in the occupied Palestinian territories so that it may fulfill its mission in the reconstruction of the Palestinian national institutions and so that the educational institutions may contribute to the establishment of the Palestinian people's national authority on their homeland, and thus further enhance Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine.

4. **Calls upon** Member States to extend every necessary financial assistance to provide the funding required for the promotion of education in the occupied territories in general and in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular, in view of the great difficulties faced by the educational process in the Holy City on account of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at the judaization of the Holy City and at severing it from its Arab-Islamic environment.

5. **Condemns** the practices and actions of the Israeli occupation authorities against educational and other institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, their cancellation of the Syrian educational syllabus in the villages of the Golan and its substitution by an Israeli one, their imposition of the teaching of Hebrew instead of Arabic, their replacement of the teaching staff to serve the goals and directions of Israeli policy, their taking measures to deny Syrian Arab citizens access to higher education in Syrian universities and their denying some of those who manage to get education in those universities the right to return to their homes.

6. **Reiterates** its full support and assistance for the inhabitants of occupied Syrian Golan in their resistance against the oppressive Israeli practices, and their legitimate struggle to preserve their cultural, national and Arab identity, and appeals to the United Nations, to specialized international bodies and institutions and in particular to UNESCO, to counter those Israeli policies which violate international laws and conventions.

7. **Calls** for support to the steadfastness of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the Israeli practices aimed at obliterating their Arab cultural identity and **proclaims** its support for the maintenance of Syrian Arab educational curricula and the provision of educational and cultural material.

8. **Recommends** to provide all kinds of financial and academic assistance and support to the Palestinian universities in implementation of the resolutions of successive Islamic Conferences, and to work for the establishment of a Centre of higher studies in the occupied Palestinian territories.

9. **Calls upon** the international community to shoulder its full responsibility in forcing Israel to abide by the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of all international conventions on human rights, particularly the Geneva Convention of 20.8.1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, as well as the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

10. **Invites** Member States to extend necessary facilities to Palestinian students to enable them to enroll in their universities and specialized institutes and thus help them complete their university studies and also stresses the need to increase the number of scholarships and seats for the Palestinian youth in the Islamic States, particularly in higher education, technical and technological training and teacher training.

11. **Calls** for extending support to the Open University of Al-Quds in view of its vital importance in strengthening the resistance of the Palestinian people and enabling them to continue their university education and also calls for extending the technical and financial assistance necessary for the development of the university and for solving its problems so that it may open new branches and thoroughly fulfil its educational mission.

12. **Expresses** its high appreciation for the role played by Palestinian schools and universities in the preservation of the Palestinian culture and heritage and in confronting the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural institutions and organizations in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

13. **Reaffirms** the need to implement the recommendation addressed to the administrations of Islamic Universities to receive trainining and academic missions from the universities of the occupied territories to work in their universities for short periods.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/9C(IS)
ON
THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER, HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.27/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.31/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Condemning the recent actions by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality.

1. **Reiterates** all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.

2. **Condemns** the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and particularly the policies seeking to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif – policies aimed at seriously altering the demographic and historic status of these territories by judaizing them, and may jeopardize the current peace process and constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and of relevant U.N. and Security Council Resolutions.

3. **Calls** for continued action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or judaization, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478.

4. **Requests** the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing buildings in the vicinity of the Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and demand that they close the tunnel and stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Enclosure which actions aimed at destroying the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erecting their alleged temple on its site.

5. **Recommends** that an information symposium on the City of Al-Quds be organized specially at the present juncture, in order to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places and guarantee the freedom of religious rites for all

6. **Urges** the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and **reaffirms** the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.

7. **Calls** on Member States, public institutions, and the private sector to extend the necessary assistance to the Baitulmal Quds Agency whose Director General was appointed and Casablanca headquarters donated by His Majesty, the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul. **Recommends** that the Director of Baitulmal Quds Agency shall visit the Islamic States in order to inform about the Agency and its objectives and to organize information campaigns in this respect, on the example of the visit he made to Cairo in October 1999.

8. **Commends** the strenuous efforts made by His Majesty the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul, in establishing the Baitulmal Quds Agency and enabling it to fulfil the Islamic mission of preserving the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds. **Expresses** its best wishes to his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI for complete success in this respect.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/9-C(IS)
ON
THE ISRAELI AGGRESSIONS AGAINST ISLAMIC SHRINES IN THE CITY AL-KHALIL (HEBRON)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.28/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.32/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Reaffirming the objectives of the OIC Charter aimed at ensuring coordination for the safeguard and liberation of the Holy places;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the Unified Stand Against the Profanation of Islamic Holy Places and Values;

Expressing deep concern at the designs being devised against the precinct of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the occupied city of Al-Khalil with the aim of judaizing it, seizing part of it and preventing worshippers from entering and normally offering in it the five daily prayers;

Recalling Security Council resolution number 904 (1994) on the Massacre in the precinct of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil:

1. **Strongly condemns** the repeated Israeli aggressions against the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, in particular, the massacre perpetrated by the settlers against Palestinian worshippers in the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Ramadan 1414H killing tens of martyrs.

2. **Strongly condemns also** the aggressive Israeli scheme for the partition of the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Synagogue therein, which constitutes an aggression against Islamic Holy Places and feelings and a violation of all international Conventions and Charters, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

3. **Requests** Member States to coordinate and intensify their efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of the Israeli scheme for partitioning the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, to ensure access to it for Muslim worshippers and preserve the integrity of the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a Mosque for Muslims only as it has been through the ages; and warns Member States against any slackness in this regard as this would encourage Israel to

4. **Calls on** Member States to ensure the restoration of the old town in Al-Khalil as well as the remaining Islamic relics and shrines on the Palestinian lands to safeguard the heritage and culture of this historic city and its resident Palestinian families in an effort to counter Jewish colonization.

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/9-C(IS)
ON THE
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA), ISTANBUL

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Expressing its deep sorrow a the absence of H.R.H the late Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, may Allah grant him salvation, Chairman of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, to which he constantly gave support and care;

Expressing its appreciation for the decision of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul;

Having taken note of the composition of the Governing Board of the Centre with the election of the new members, and expressing its congratulations to the new members;

Having considered the Report of the Director General of the Centre on is activities and future plans of action;

Commends the efforts of the Centre as reflected in its pioneering accomplishments and its activities aimed meeting the needs of the Muslim world and keeping pace with international developments in the field of culture and Islamic heritage in the optimal way, thus warranting satisfaction with and appreciation of the efforts exerted in this respect;

Having taken note of the Report submitted by the Director General of the Centre and including its action plans for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the Report and Recommendations adopted by the Fifteenth Session of its Governing Board, and also the Recommendations of its General Assembly within the Twenty-third Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs,

Expressing its pleasure and pride for the passage of twenty years since the establishment of the Centre and its appreciation to the Republic of Turkey ceremony marking this event, which strengthen the position of the Centre in academic and scholarly circles. Also expressing its appreciation for the presentation of the third group of IRCICA Award for Patronage in the Preservationof Cultural Heritage and Promotion of Scholarship to be presented to leading figures who contributed in this field in an extraordinary way;

Having taken note of the resolution adopted by the ICFM to merge the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage into the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, and of the recommendations of the Sixth Session of COMIAC, held in Dakar, on the Centre;

1. **Expresses its thanks and appreciation** to His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan Ibn Mohammad Al-Qassimi, Ruler of Sharjah and member of the Supreme Council, State of the United Arab Emirates, for kindly financing the rebuilding of Neziraga Mosque in Mostar city in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as for his continuous financial and moral support to the Centre;

2. **Decides** to commission IRCICA to attach the name of is Royal Highness, Prince Faysal Ibn Fahad Ibn Abdelaziz, may Allah grant him salvation to an important sector of its future activities in the field of Islamic heritage, in appreciation of his Highness's unflagging support, during the chairmanship of the Islamic Committee for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage, to issue a commemorative medal or plate on this occasion, and to invite to the ceremony the son of the deceased, His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf Ibn Faysal Ibn Fahad, to present him with the plate or medal together with the certificate delivered on this occasion.

3. **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to His Excellency President Zain El-Abidine Ben Ali, President of Tunisia for His Excellency's patronage and Tunisia's hosting of the first international seminar on "Traditional Carpets and Kilims in the Muslim World" held in Tunis from 19 to 25 November 1999 in collaboration with the National Handicrafts Office attached to the Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts and Leisure within the framework of the Centre's Craft Development Program for Muslim countries. It also commends the excellent and efficient organization of the above-mentioned conference.

4. **Expresses thanks** and appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for sponsoring the ceremony to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Centre at the Academy of Malay Language and Literature in Kuala Lumpur, on 24 June 2000, on the occasion of the Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Malaysia graced with his presence. It also expresses thanks and appreciation for the signing of the framework agreement on cooperation between the Centre and the Academy.

5. **Congratulates** the Centre on winning for the Book of the Year 1999 granted by the Islamic Republic of Iran and expresses thanks and appreciation to His Excellency Seyed Mohammad Khatami for presenting this award in person. It also congratulates the Centre on winning the Publication Award of the Turkish Union of Writers 2000, and on the recent awarding of the Distinguished State Service Medal to the Centre's Director General by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Turkey.

6. **Congratulates** the Centre on organizing an international symposium on "Islamic Civilization in the Balkans" in Sofia, Bulgaria, in April 2000, in cooperation with a number of Bulgarian academic institutions and the ISAR Waqf in Istanbul.

7. **Commends** also the organization of a series of successful international workshop on "Architectural heritage Today" in Bosnia and Herzegovina which continued through the Sixth Workshop held in Mostar on 14-28 July 2000;

8. **Welcomes** the Centre's project to organize an international symposium on "Islamic Civilization in the Volga-Ural Region" in Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan, in June 2001;

9. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the host country (the Republic of Turkey) and to the other Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the voluntary material and moral support they are extending to the Centre, thus enabling it to carry out its tasks in a satisfactory manner.

10. **Expresses its thanks** to the Budget of the Centre and calls upon the other countries to follow their example and settle their arrears.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 34/9-C(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.31/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Also recalling Resolution No.34/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur;

Further recalling the Statute of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, its goals and objectives, and the General Plan adopted by the Academy Council at its first session in Makkah Al-Mukarramah for unifying the Muslim Ummah and closing its ranks so that it may remain powerful and invulnerable with and always ready to deal with present-day challenges and contemporary problems;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic Fiqh Academy to the Ninth Islamic Summit:

1. **Commends** the efforts of the Secretary General and the staff of the General Secretariat of the Academy as well as the activities carried out since the Eighth Islamic Summit.

2. **Commends** the academic projects carried out by the Islamic Fiqh Academy in the service of the Islamic Sharia'ah, the development of Islamic Fiqh and the Ijtihad on current issues in all the social and economic fields of development, taking into account all the new changes of the era, in an effort of adaptation and guidance based on the spirit of the enlightened Islamic Shariah.

3. **Notes with satisfaction** the resolution adopted by the Twelfth Fiqh Academy Council held in Riyadh on 23-28 September, 2000 on the role of women in the development of Islamic society.

4. **Takes note** of the resolution adopted by the Twelfth Fiqh Academy Council on "the investment of Waqf resources" and calls on the Academy to keep the subject under review in its coming sessions.

5. **Expresses its thanks** to the Academy for having studied - at its Twelfth Session - the subject of "establishing an Islamic Committee on the Holy Quran" and for the recommendations it made in this respect.

6. **Commends** the Academy's efforts in publishing books and documents, particularly the Academy's Journal which is now at its thirty third volume.

7. **Requests** Member States which have not paid their contributions to the budget of the Academy to do so and to continue such support so that the Academy can accomplish its tasks as required in the service of Islam and the vital causes of the Islamic Ummah.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report there on to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/9-C(IS)
ON THE
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.31/7-C(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Brotherhood and Revival), held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in 1415H (1994) in which it reiterated the importance of the tasks of the ISF and its objectives which aim at promoting Islamic solidarity through contribution towards religious, cultural, scientific and social programmes and projects, in the Member States or in favour of Muslim communities and minorities in the Non-Member States;

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences;

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Fund during the past qurter centure which took the form of extending support to official and popular institutions in charge of the affairs of culture, higher education, Islamic guidance and youth welfare in all parts of the Islamic World;

Noting with satisfaction the realization of 58% of the capital of the ISF Waqf and stressing the necessity of making every effort to complete the Waqf's capital to reach US$ 100 million in order to provide income which would enable the Fund to realize self-financing of its annual budgets;

Expressing its keenest interest in preserving such an important Islamic body which truly stands as a noble example of Islamic solidarity, and which constitutes the main financing source for most of the cultural, spiritual and social achievements of our Organization, and in order to enable it to have a more efficient impact on the cultural structure of the Islamic society, as well as to provide more substantial assistance than the symbolic aid it now provides to the institutions it sponsors throughout the Islamic world, and to attain that assistance to the expectations of the Organization of Islamic Conference and to the fulfillment of its cultural, spiritual and social objectives;

Having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF on the financial constraints and obstacles faced by the Fund when financing its budgets and executing its annual programmes, due to the depletion of its resources, which resulted in halting several of its activities;

1. **Urges** the Member States to pledge annual donations, according to their means, for the ISF budget and contribute to the capital of the Waqf's Fund.

2. **Reiterates** the importance of the functions and objectives of the Islamic Solidarity Fund which aim at strengthening the solidarity of the Muslim Ummah by contributing to the implementation of the religious, cultural, scientific and social projects and programmes, whether in Member States or in the interest of Muslim communities and minorities in non member states.

3. **Expresses** deep thanks and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the States of the United Arab Emirates and the Member States which have extended generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf without which it would have been impossible for the Fund to carry out its missions in favour of the Islamic Ummah.

4. **Approves** the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF.

5. **Calls upon** the Permanent Council of the Fund to continue extending assistance to the cultural, social and educational projects in the Islamic world and according priority attention to projects approved by the Islamic Summit Conferences and Foreign Ministers Conferences.

6. **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council, its Chairman, its Board of Trustees, its Chairman and the Executive Bureau of the Fund for the efforts they exert in order to realize the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report there on to the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/27-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.33/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.36/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having taken cognizance with high appreciation of the outstanding report submitted by the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on the activities of the Organization, and listened to the valuable presentation made by its delegate to the Conference in this respect.

1. **Commends the** pioneering accomplishments made by ISESCO in the fields of education, science, culture and communication for the benefit of the member states and Islamic communities, especially those relating to developing literacy programmes, spreading the Arabic language and Islamic culture, supporting educational institutions, protecting Islamic heritage, inculcating Islamic culture, encouraging dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions and caring for the members of Muslim communities in places of emigration.

2. **Commends** ISESCO's efforts to encourage scientific research; develop scientific curricula; keep abreast of scientific and technological advance; develop scientific laboratories; assist Islamic states to preserve and manage their natural resources, as well as ISESCO's programmes in the fields of information, communication and the Internet. **Requests** it to continue to exert its pioneering efforts in order to achieve its noble objectives.

3. **Commends** ISESCO for the efforts made in its specialized fields for the benefit of the independent republics of the former Soviet Union. **Lauds** ISESCO's creation of a department of Arabic language and Islamic Culture in Moscow University for the training of teachers and **calls** on it to spread this experience to other universities in Europe and America.

4. **Endorses** the Draft Strategy of Islamic Cultural Action in the West and Implementation Mechanism prepared by ISESCO in consultation and coordination with Member States and officials in charge of Cultural Centres in Europe;

10. **It also expresses** appreciation to ISESCO's initiative of holding an international sympsium, on 7 July 2000, on dialogue and co-existence among civilizations in the presence of world leaders and high political, cultural and intellectual officials. It invites the Director General to disseminate the results and recommendations of this symposium to Member States and parallel organizations.

11. **Expresses** pride in the outstanding position occupied by ISESCO in the international arena through effective relations of cooperation with great international and regional organizations which resulted in the implementation of hundreds of joint programs, thus contributing to the expansion of its action, strengthening its credibility and international prestige, and enabling it to gain important additional financial resources. This has made it possible, by virtue of this new position, to effectively contribute to the cultural building of the Islamic Ummah and the achievement of its comprehensive renaissance.

12. **Lauds** the outstanding efforts made by ISESCO to publicize Islam and alter its image through the internet in the official languages of the OIC, and calls on it to continue fulfilling this great civilizational mission.

13. **Commends** the great civilizational projects set up by ISESCO aimed at developing the sectors of education, science, culture and communication in the Islamic world, and invites Member States as well as international Islamic and Arab institutions to participate in financing the implementation of these projects. Expresses profound thanks and gratitude to Their Majesties, Highnesses and Excellencies, Kings, Emirs and Heads of Member States, for kindly financing and implementing a number of these projects, especially those aimed at propagating the Arabic language and Islamic culture, and correcting the image of Islam in Western countries, in America and Asia.

14. **Supports ISESCO** in its efforts to confront Israel's attempt to host the World Conference of the International Council of the Archives (ICA) in the occupied city of Al-Quds, in 2001. Calls on ISESCO and Member States to coordinate their efforts in order to prevent this request from being satisfied, as it would amount to a violation of the UN Security Council resolutions which considers the holy city as an occupied territory. Intrusts the Director General of ISESCO to follow up the issue, make the necessary contacts with international and regional institutions and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference.

15. **Expresses** extreme pride in the distinguished role played by ISESCO, in collaboration with UNESCO, to organize by the end of 2000, the Itinerant Arab-Islamic Scieence and Technology Exhibition aimed at promoting the important contributions of the Arab-Islamic civilization to the heritage of the West and humanity as a whole, and establishing a durable culture of peace and di9alogue, and invites Member States and Islamic institutions to extend all forms of support to make this important world event a success.

5. **Adopts** the resolution of the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Culture, held in Rabat, from 12 to 14 November 1998, on charging ISESCO as the competent OIC body with implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, and following up its implementation with the competent authorities in member states, and constituting an Advisory council for Implementing the Strategy. **Adopts** the Final Report and the Resolutions adopted by the first meeting of the Council which was convened by ISESCO at its Headquarters in Rabat on 2-3 October, 2000, and calls on ISESCO to follow up the implementation of its resolutions and recommendations.

6. **Lauds** the outstanding performance exerted by the Director General of ISESCO and the effective role of the Organization under his patronage to achieve renaissance in education, science, and culture in the Islamic world and urges it to seek additional extra-budgetary financial resources to implement its noble civilizational project. It also lauds ISESCO's project to hold an international conference in Berlin (Germany) on 8-9 July 2000 to derive benefit from the migrant Islamic brains and from their high intellectual, scientific and technological experience.

7. **Commends** the donation, made by His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin SultanAl-Nahyan, Head of the State of the United Arab Emirates, totaling one million dollars to help ISESCO start the construction of its headquarters in Rabat. It also commends His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Muhammad Al-Kasimi for kindly providing fully equipped facilities and an annual budget for ISESCO's regional office in Sharjah.

8. **Lauds** the establishment by ISESCO of a Representative Mission and Educational Centre in Njamena (Chad) for teacher training in Africa; and commends the fruitful cooperation and coordination between the IDB and ISESCO to develop educational fields in Chad and lauds the decision of the Executive Council of ISESCO in its 20th session in Rabat (November 1999) on its endorsement of the decision to set up a regional office of ISESCO in Sharjah, UAE and give its endorsement in principle to set up a regional office in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.

9. **Highly commends** the efforts of His Excellency Zine El Alidine Ben Ali, President of Tunisia to strengthen cooperation and complementarity between the universities of Islamic Countries and express its pride in the successful Organization of the international seminar organized by the Federation of Islamic universities in collaboration with. The Zeitouna university in December 1999 on "Scientific Research, universities and production sectors". It expresses deep thanks and consideration to the Republic of Tunisia and particularly by The Zeitouna University for hosting this important international seminar, which confirms the pioneering role played by Zeitouna university to achieve the cultural and developmental renaissance of the Islamic Ummah. It also calls on Islamic universities committee which have not yet joined the Federation to do so promptly.

16. **Highly** appreciates the efforts of the Director General of ISESCO in the area of coordinated action between Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communication and expresses pride in the results, resolutions, and recommendations adopted by the coordination meetings organized by ISESCO alsongside the International Conference on Postgraduate Education in France, the International Conference on Technical and Vocational Education in Korea, and the International Conference on Science in Hungary, in as well as the Coordination Meeting of the Education Ministers organized by ISESCO in Paris alongside the 30th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO was marked by the participation of the Secretary General of the OIC and his keynote address at the inauguration of the meeting.

17. **Commends** the initiative of the Director General of ISESCO to visit the territories under PNA rule as well as the pioneering role of ISESCO in extending support to education, science, and culture institutions in Palestine. Also commends the signing of the cooperation Agreement between ISESCO and Al-Quds Bait Al-Mal in March 2000. Requests the Director General to continue his good offices to preserve the identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and safeguard it from all attempts to distort or judaize it, expresses extrteme appreciation at the report submitted by ISESCO on this issue to the conference.

18. **Commends** the initiative of ISESCO to plan important international cultural activities on the occasion f Riyadh being designated as the Arab cultural capital for the year 2000 and welcomes the appointment of the Director General of ISESCO as Chairman of the Committee of Culture and Festivals of the Islamic Section of the International Exhibition of Expo 2000 which started in June 2000 and which were organized jointly by ISESCO, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Council in Germany.

19. **Endorses** the decision of the Secretary General of the OIC and the decision of the Coordinating Meeting of Focal Points of the UN system and the OIC (Vienna, June 2000) to designate ISESCO as a focal point in the coordination meetings of the institutions and agencies of the UN and the OIC instead of the Islamic Foundation of Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), in the fields of development of science, technology, the environment, health and population.

20. **Commends** the outstanding academic contributions of ISESCO to the "World Forum on Education for All" held in Dakar from 26 to 28 April 2000 and lauds the new cooperation activities agreed upon by ISESCO, UNESCO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) during the 2000-2001 period for the benefit of member States and Islamic communities.

21. **Appreciates** the initiative of the Director General of ISESCO to award the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Emblem to the late Emir Faisal Ibn Abdulaziz, which was received on behalf of his eldest son, the Deputy Chairman for Youth Welfare of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in appreciation and recognition by ISESCO for His Highness's outstanding efforts in the service of the intellectual, cultural and sports causes of the Islamic Ummah.

22. **Commends** and highlights the decision taken by H.E. Abdul Aziz Botaflikah, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on Algeria's joining the membership of ISESCO. And appeals to those Member States which have not yet joined ISESCO to do so and participate effectively in its projects and programs and calls on the General Secretariat, in coordination with ISESCO, to exert its good offices for realizing this objective.

23. **Expresses** its thanks to Member States which have settled their contributions to the budget of ISESCO, and invites Member States which have not yet settled their contributions to the ISESCO budget to honour their financial obligations to enable it to implement its educational, scientific and cultural programmes and projects which are highly important for joint Islamic action in these vital fields for the preservation of the identity of the Islamic Ummah in the face of the great cultural challenges which confront the Ummah with ushering of the Twenty-first century.

24. **Expresses** its deepest thanks and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahad bin Abdulaziz and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz for hosting the First Islamic Conference of the Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research with a view to implementing the mechanisms of the strategy for the development of Science and Technology in mechanisms of the strategy for the development of Science and Technology in Islamic Countries (Riyadh, 15-18 October 2000), and especially for the generous support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the implementation of programmes and activities carried out by ISESCO in the field of Arabic language teaching and Islamic culture.

25. **Expresses** its sincere thanks and gratitude to the Kingdom of Morocco (Host Country) and to its August King, His Majesty Mohamed the Sixth for the continuous support of His Majesty's Government to ISESCO, which enables it to fulfill its mission under the best conditions.

26. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 37 /9-C(IS)
ON
THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT, BENGHAZI

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.34/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.37/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having taken note that the statutory quorum was not reached for the committee because most Member States did not sign and ratify the Articles of Agreement approved by the ICFM ever since 1982;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Committee's Fifteenth Meeting held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 9 to 10 Jumada II, 1420H (18-19 September 1999),

Having considered the Report of the Chairman of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent on the activities of the Committee submitted to the Meeting;

1. **Stresses** the need to implement the resolutions of the previous Islamic Summit Conferences and ICFM which urged Member States which have not yet signed or ratified the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so as soon as possible so as to enable it to carry out its tasks and realize its noble objectives.

2. **Invites** all Member States and Islamic institutions to extend material and moral support to the Committee so that it may implement its programmes.

3. **Calls** for exerting efforts regarding refugees and detainees and provide for their care and protection in collaboration with the UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant regional and international organizations;

4. **Expresses** profound thanks to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for extending support and facilities to the Committee at its inception.

5. **Expresses** many thanks to the ISF for the support it has provided to the Committee and exhorts it to continue providing it with further support.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/9-C(IS)
ON
THE SPORTS FEDERATION FOR ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY GAMES, RIYADH.

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.35/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.37/26-C adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the ICFM;

Expressing its deepest regrets as to the absence of H.R.H. the late Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz, President of the Sports Federation of the Islamic Solidarity Games and considering the absence as a great loss for the Islamic world and the OIC family owing to the outstanding contributions he made in the fields of Youth and Sports in particular and the joint Islamic action in general;

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Federation Secretary General covering the first stage of Sports medicine course and dopes organized for the benefit of Arabphone countries in the Arab Republic of Egypt from 22 to 26 August 2000;

1. **Welcomes** the election, by the Second Session of the General Assembly of the Federation, of H.R.H. Prince Sultan Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz , General President of Youth Welfare Organization in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as Chairman of the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity Games, and wishes His Highness success in the mission entrusted to Him.

2. **Takes Note** of the resolutions adopted by the second meeting of the Federation's General Assembly and of those adopted by the 3rd and 4th meetings of the Executive Committee.

3. **Commends** the future activities which the Federation decided to carry out during the years 2000/2001.

4. **Expresses** its thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the First Session of the late His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahad Ibn Abdulaziz's Swimming Championship.

5. **Urges** Member States to give the Federation's activities further interest and care and provide it with the necessary financial and moral support.

6. **Requests** the General Secretariat and ISSF to introduce the necessary legal amendments into the Federation's Statute in order to cover youth activities.

7. **Calls on** Member States who have not yet fulfilled their commitments towards the Federation to do so in order to enable it to carry out its activities.

8. **Recommends** Member States and the Federation to ensure coordination between all States and the Sport Federation on all international Sports and Youth occasion in order to adopt a unified Islamic stand.

9. **Expresses** thanks to the Sports Federation for Islamic Solidarity Games for hosting and organizing the meeting of governmental experts, in order to prepare the working paper of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports.

10. **Expresses** its appreciation for the achievement by the Islamic countries participating in the Olympic Games, Sydney 2000 and the pride for the success achieved and medals won.

11. **Expresses** its deepest thanks and gratitude to the President of the Federation, H.R.H. Prince Sultan Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz for the interest His Royal Highness grants to the problems of sportsmen from the Islamic Ummah, in the field of sports medicine and dopes.

12. **Commends** the National Olympic Committees in the Islamic countries whose sportsmen won medals in the Olympic Games at Sydney 2000 and urges them to pursue their efforts in order to achieve further success and sporting assets in favour of Islamic youth.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/9-C(IS)
ON
THE WORLD FEDERATION OF ARAB ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.36/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.39/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having considered the report submitted by the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools:

Recommends the General Secretariat, Islamic organizations and institutions, Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the Islamic Development Bank to support the Plans and Projects of the World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools and to extend to it all possible assistance for their implementation and particularly:

1. **Recommends** the continuing support for holding Training Sessions for Teachers of Arabic language and Islamic Culture in Asia, Africa, Central Asia and the Balkans.

2. **Recommends** also the contribution for printing the manual for teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers which has been prepared by the Federation, and to its distribution among Muslim children by establishing a printing press for the Federation at its headquarters as well as other printing presses in central locations in the Islamic States in order to facilitate its distribution and the benefit derived from it in those States and among Islamic communities.

3. **Invites** the IDB to continue its contribution to printing books for Afghan children.

4. **Requests** support for the Open Complementary Studies Institute in Khartoum so that it may continue its activities as well as the Njamena Teachers Institute in Chad by providing each one of them with a printing press to meet their needs in terms of text-books and other publications.

5. **Recommends** to support the project of the World Examinations' Council of the Arab-Islamic Schools which has been established by the Federation, in collaboration with the League of Islamic Universities and the Muslim World League, and which aims at placing the examinations of the private Islamic schools under the supervision of well known Islamic universities;

6. **Recommends** also to support the Federation so as to enable it to play an effective role in assisting educational institutions in Afghanistan such as schools and universities, and rebuild schools and institutes of higher education destroyed during the war.

7. **Recommends** that relief programmes should include the establishment of schools for Chechen refugees in the host States and to provide them with educational facilities, teaching staff, curricula and books. **Entrusts** the Federation with their construction, operation and management in view of the Federation's past experience in this regard.

8. **Addresses** sincere thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for its continuous support to Arab and Islamic education in various parts of the world as well as the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its continuous support of the Union activities.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 40/9-C(IS)
ON
DA'WAH ACTIVITIES AND THE REACTIVATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF JOINT ISLAMIC ACTION

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.37/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.40/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Inspired by the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Also recalling the Dakar Declaration issued by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Further recalling the Casablanca Declaration issued by the Seventh Islamic summit;

Recalling resolution 32/21-C of the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers approving the development of an Islamic Da'wa Strategy in keeping with the provisions of the Cultural Strategy Document approved by the Sixth Summit Conference;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Requests** Member States to take the necessary steps to incorporate the Strategy on joint Islamic Action in the field of Da'wa approved by the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers into their national policies in the educational, information, Islamic Da'wa and other fields as a methodology to be followed in Joint Islamic Action.

2. **Recommends** that the Committee on Co-ordination of Islamic Action develop a mechanism for the admission of Islamic organisations that meet appropriate membership criteria.

3. **Requests** Islamic Cultural Centres and Da'wa Centres to educate the Pilgrims in the rites and practices of Pilgrimage prior to their arrival in the Holy Places to perform the Hajj duty.

4. **Expresses** its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Indonesian Government, the Malaysian Government, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the World Society for Islamic Call in Tripoli and the Al-Azhar Al-Sharif for hosting the meetings of the Joint Islamic Action in the field of Dawah.

5. **Expresses** its thanks to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the World Islamic Call Society, the Islamic philanthropic Organization in Kuwait, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth, the Ministry of Waqf, Dawah and Guidance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Islamic institutions for their valuable material assistance to the Islamic symposia held by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

6. **Adopts** the recommendations and resolutions of the 12th Session of the Committee on Joint Islamic Action held in Tehran in May 1998 and calls for holding a meeting of experts to review and appraise the progress of the said Committee by submitting practical proposals to over come obstacles and develop the mechanisms for action, follow-up and implementation.

7. **Commissions** the Experts Group to continue to finalize the examination of challenges that face the Islamic Ummah in the Twenty-first Century, by taking further practical steps to confront these challenges and counteract the negative propaganda, and to correct any misunderstanding and project the true image of Islam.

8. **Calls** for the convening of more Islamic symposia on Islamic Dawa and culture in coordination with the Islamic Commission.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of Islamic Summit Conference.

Annex IX

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on administrative and financial affairs adopted by the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada"

Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

Contents

	Subject	*Page*
1.	Resolution No. 1/9-AF(IS) On the financial situation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and subsidiary organs and the issue of accumulated mandatory contribution arrears	394
2.	Resolution No. 2/9-AF(IS) On reorganization of the General Secretariat and its role in meeting the challenges in the new millennium	396

RESOLUTION No.1/9-AF (IS)
ON
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND THE ISSUE OF ACCUMULATED MANDATORY CONTRIBUTION ARREARS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shaaban, 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Aware of the key role assumed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), through its General Secretariat and subsidiary organs at both the Islamic and international levels which consists of consolidating Islamic solidarity and cooperation and defending the causes of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling that the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs to fulfill the missions entrusted to them by the different Islamic Conferences require financial and material support;

Aware that Para. 1 of Article 7 of the OIC Charter stipulates that Member States shall bear, according to their national revenue, all expenditure of the General Secretariat;

Expressing its deep anxiety over the grave financial difficulties of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs ensuing from the delay or reluctance on the part of some Member States to settle their contributions, which has led to the accumulation of overdues to the point where they have reached more than US$81,696,553.00 and which jeopardizes the implementation of the various activities of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs;

Referring to Resolution No. 3/21-AF of the 21st ICFM held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qidah 1413H (April 25-29, 1993);

Referring to Resolution No. 3/23-AF on the financial situation of the OIC and the issue of accumulated arrears of Member States' mandatory contributions, i.e., the Resolution adopted on the subject by the 23rd ICFM held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, 17-20 Rajab, 1416H (December 9-12, 1995);

Referring to Resolution No. 2/25-AF of the 25th ICFM held in Doha, State of Qatar, 17-19 Zul Qidah, 1418H (March 17-19, 1998);

Referring to Resolution No. 6/27-AF on the financial situation of the OIC and the application of measures against States that have accumulated arrears in settling their contributions, i.e. the Resolution adopted on the subject by the 27th ICFM held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24-27 Rabiul Awwal 1421H (27-30 June 2000);

Res.1/9-AF(IS)

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs, i.e., Document No. IS/9-2000/AF/D.1;

Stressing the need to provide the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs with the resources that enable their fulfillment of their missions in the service of joint Islamic action:

1. **Expresses its appreciation** for the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in adopting measures to develop the work and administration of the OIC, enhance its effectiveness, and implement the resolutions issued by Islamic Conferences, as well as to rationalize expenditure and ensure compliance with the financial rules and regulations.

2. **Urges** Member States which have not yet done so, to expedite the settlement of their due contributions, as well as their contribution arrears, in order to enable the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs to discharge the missions entrusted to them, and to avoid incurring the application of the measures stipulated in the above-mentioned Resolution No. 6/27-AF of the 27th ICFM.

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report on progress thereon to the 28th ICFM.

RESOLUTION NO.2/9-AF(IS)
ON
REORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS ROLE IN MEETING THE CHALLENGES IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shaaban, 1421H (12-13 November, 2000),

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Emphasizing the need to activate the role of the Organization and enhance its effectiveness and efficiency in the pursuant of its objectives in the new millennium;

1. **Entrusts** the General Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Ministerial Conference and the IDB to appoint a management consultant firm to undertake comprehensive study on the Organization with the view to revamp the existing setup to make it efficient and lean;

2. **Appreciates** the initiative of the Islamic Development Bank to bear the expenses of the required study.

3. **Undertakes** to convene a meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts entrusted with Administrative Reform and Financial Redress of the OIC on ways and means of reforming the Organization early 2001.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex X

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Resolutions on general matters adopted by the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — "Al-Aqsa Intifada"

Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

Contents

Subject *Page*

1. Resolution No. 1/9-ORG(IS)
On convening a forum for dialogue between the OIC and the OSCE 398

2. Resolution No. 2/9-ORG(IS)
On supporting the candidature of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Security Council for the term 2003-2004 399

3. Resolution No. 3/9-ORG(IS)
On Syria's candidacy for a non-permanent seat at the Security Council for the period from 2002-2003 400

4. Resolution No. 4/9-ORG(IS)
On the establishment of liaison between the OIC and D-8 401

5. Resolution No. 5/9-ORG(IS)
On supporting the candidature of the State of Qatar to the membership of international organizations 402

RESOLUTION NO. 1/9-ORG (IS)
ON
CONVENING A FORUM FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE OIC AND THE OCSE

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Sha'ban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Realizing a necessity of promotion of peace and security for all peoples as one of the major conditions for sustainable development and prosperity of entire mankind;

Being convinced that the expansion of economic, cultural and humanitarian contacts between the peoples and civilizations will contribute to the process of strengthening of mutual understanding and mutual respect;

Recognizing the right of all peoples to live in peaceful and safe environment;

Noting that the provisions and ideas of the Kyrgyzstan Foreign Policy Doctrine "Diplomacy of the Silk Road" aimed at further promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation, development and tolerance are assonant to the hopes and expectations of all peoples;

Welcomes the initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic on convening a Forum for Dialogue between the OIC and the OSCE on peace, security and sustainable development designed to consolidate peace and security and promote the development of the Euro-Asian continent and in the word as well;

Decides to establish Special Working Group on consideration and discussion of all aspects of convening the above mentioned forum for dialogue between the OIC and the OSCE;

Appeals to the OSCE attentively consider this initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic and to start consultations on the matter;

Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/9-ORG(IS)
ON
SUPPORTING THE CANDIDATURE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE TERM 2003-2004

The Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, Qatar, from 16-17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling the resolutions of the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in 1974, calling on all member States to harmonize their positions in the United Nations and in international for a;

Having been informed of the decision of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to submit its candidature to the position of non-permanent member of the UN Security Council;

Recalling the objectives of Islamic solidarity as laid out in the OIC Charter,

1. **Supports** the candidature of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as a non-permanent member in the UN Security Council for the Asian seat for the term 2003-2004, and calls on OIC Member States and UN Member States to support this candidature which will be examined during the 57th UN General Assembly Session to be held in New York in September-December 2002.

RESOLUTION No. 3/9-ORG.(IS)
SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
ON
SYRIA'S CANDIDACY FOR A NON-PERMANENT SEAT AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2002 TO 2003

The Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", meeting in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16-17 Shabaan 1421H (corresponding to 12-13 November 2000),

Taking into consideration the importance placed by Islamic countries on being represented by an Islamic country at the Security Council;

Taking note of the decision of the Syrian Arab Republic to stand for the non-permanent seat in the Security Council reserved for the Asian group for the two-year period from 2002 to 2003;

Taking note of the resolution of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the League of Arab States No. 4503/AS, 84/L2 of 11 September 1985 supporting Syria's candidacy;

And Taking note of the resolution adopted by the Asian group at its meeting in New York on 23 October 2000 in support of Syria's candidacy;

1. **Decides** to support the candidacy of the Syrian Arab Republic for a non-permanent seat at the Security Council for the period from 2002 to 2003, in the elections to be conducted during the fifty sixth session of the UNGA in the Autumn of 2001.

2. **Calls on** Member States to make the necessary contacts to urge other states to support this candidacy.

3. **Requests** the OIC Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.5/9-ORG(IS)
ON
SUPPORTING THE CANDIDATURE OF THE STATE OF QATAR TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Taking into consideration the importance of the presence of Member States in international fora,

Reaffirming the necessity of coordination among Member States;

1. **Supports** the candidature of the State of Qatar to the Membership of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the elections which will be held during the Fifty-sixth (56th) Session of the UN General Assembly.

2. **Supports** also the candidature of:

    - Dr. Ali Bin Fatees Al-Mari to the membership of the International Law Committee, the election of which will take place during the Fifty-sixth Session of the UN General Assembly.

    - Dr. Ghalia Bint Mohammad Bin Hamad Al-Thani to the membership of Children Rights Committee, the elections of which will be held in February 2001.